

BELLEFONTE



REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

"Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, Editor.

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Political Notes.

—The Raleigh, N. C., *News*, the organ of Gov. Vance, said on Saturday: "The South will not suffer under Hayes' administration. There is every assurance that he will be both liberal and just to our section."

—In the municipal elections held on Monday last, in Maine, the Republicans carried every city, as far as heard from, but Ellsworth. The latter was carried by the Democrats by 59 majority. Saco, Portland, Lewiston, Bath and Rockland all went Republican.

—Congressman Belford, of Colorado, says: "In creating the Commission the Democratic party played the role of the comet. It exhausted its head in forming its tail, and now the tail don't wag to suit." The tail wags all right, but the trouble is, the Democrats are continually tramping on it.

—The Legislature has agreed to adjourn finally on the 23d inst. It will have to make considerable haste to make for itself much reputation as a swift or efficient law-making body. But, if it has done little good, it will be able to adjourn with the saving advantage of having done no harm.

—Mr. Blaine's logic is correct. If Hayes carried Louisiana, so did Packard. The title of the latter to be regarded as Governor of Louisiana rests upon precisely the same basis as the title of the former to the Presidency. We regard them as both equally good, and are satisfied that the one should stand firmly by the other.

—The Hon. William A. Wallace made a speech in the United States Senate a few days ago in which he addressed the Senate in a manner similar to his plea before a Clearfield county jury. In other words he made a simple speech before seventy-five of his superiors and peers as though they were hardly competent to understand common English, much less the brilliant rhetoric of the proud Wallace from Clearfield. Hon. Simon Cameron thought it his duty to remind William A. that he had, by a strange freak of politics, got into the U. S. Senate; that he must remember when he addressed the members of that body he was not making a plea in a "one-horse court of justice up in the woods of Clearfield county before a jury of twelve ignorant men." The Hon. William was severely rebuked, and will probably not undertake the like again. The rebuke was well-timed, but mighty rough on the jury.—(Curwensville Times.)

—For our state ticket next fall a number of candidates are already suggested. Prominent among them are Hon. Edward Scull, of the Somerset *Herald*; Col. W. B. Hart, cashier of the state treasury; and David Williams, Esq., of York, and Gen. Howard J. Reeder, of Northampton, for State Treasurer. Benjamin Passmore, Esq., of Schuylkill, and Hon. G. A. Grow, for Auditor General. These are all worthy, competent, deserving Republicans, and the convention would not go amiss in nominating either of them. A ticket composed of Hon. Edward Scull for State Treasurer, Gen. Reeder, for Auditor General, some good man from the Northwest for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Judge Stretter, of Allegheny, for Supreme Judge, would have the merit of being fairly distributed. The East would then have the Governor and Auditor General; the Southwest, the Treasurer; the West, the Supreme Judge, and the Northwest, the Secretary of Internal Affairs.—(Blair Radical.)

Public Opinion.

While it may be conceded that Hayes' proposed policy would be beneficial and creditable, the chances are all in favor of its failure.—(St. Louis Republican (Ind. Dem.))

It really begins to look as if the Republican party, like General Jackson, was going to get religion and cheat the devil. That would be sad—for the Democracy.—(Springfield Republican (Ind.))

There's nothing makes a Democrat so boiling mad as to hint that the Republicans will hereafter treat the Southern people just as the Democrats have said they ought to be treated.—(Detroit Post (Rep.))

There are no big words in the President's inaugural message. We note the absence of such words as "usurper," "fictitious equivalent," etc. Mr. Hayes uses the language of the country.—(Indianapolis Journal (Rep.))

William Almon Wheeler.

William A. Wheeler, like President Hayes, springs from an old Puritan stock, famous for brave deeds and noble works. Both are derived from Vermont parentage. Grandfather Wheeler was in the first Concord fight, and throughout the Revolutionary struggle Mr. Wheeler's maternal grandfather, William Woodford, fought in the ranks of the Patriots.

William A. Wheeler was born June 30, 1819, at Malone, New York. Poverty and hardships was the lot of his boyhood. His father, Almon Wheeler, a lawyer by profession, had died when William was but eight years old. His mother, Eliza Woodford Wheeler, a noble Christian woman of gentle manners, but of great force of character, upon the death of her husband, reckoned her sole wealth and incumbered estate valued at \$300. Her native energy and an abiding faith in Heaven sustained her in her troubles. By her labor in keeping boarders she maintained her little family, and assisted and encouraged William in acquiring an education, first in the district schools and then at the University of Vermont. Thus encouraged, his own sterling qualities, his energy, perseverance and endurance supplied the rest. In winter he taught school and "boarded around;" in summer he labored at farming, pursuing his studies the while. He was in the class of 1842.

Under Mr. Asa Hascall he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and by his abilities and industry soon achieved a high reputation and success as "a keen advocate and wise counselor." As a Whig in politics, he in 1846 was elected district attorney; in 1849 and again in 1850 he was elected to the State Assembly, and in 1859 and 1860 to the State Senate. When the old Whig party fell under the intrigues of slavery, Mr. Wheeler entered the ranks of freedom: he joined the Republican party. In 1856 he actively and zealously labored for the election of Fremont, and in 1860 for that of Abraham Lincoln. In 1856, during the "Border Ruffian" raiding in Kansas, his sympathy was with the victims of pro-slavery tyranny. He, in 1856, while at Chicago, contributed \$100 to the fund "for distributing material aid to our haunted and oppressed brethren" in Kansas, and in 1860, upon the firing upon Fort Sumter, contributed \$1,000 for the relief of soldiers' families. In the Thirty-seventh, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, he served as a representative. He was chairman of the Committees of Commerce and the Pacific Railroad; was a member of the Belknap impeachment committee, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and as a member of the committee on Southern affairs was the author of the Louisiana adjustment, known as the "Wheeler Compromise." As a banker and railroad manager he acquired a handsome reputation for business ability, tact and integrity, and in every relation, under all circumstances throughout his useful public career, he has maintained—and deservedly—the character of an able statesman, an inflexible patriot and a Christian gentleman.

In 1867 he was elected a delegate at large to the Constitutional convention of the State of New York. In that convention were such men as Wm. M. Evans, G. W. Curtis, H. Greeley, Sanford E. Church, Ira Harris, Sam. J. Tilden and Edward Pierpont. "Representatives of the best legal, financial and administrative talent in the Empire State." Of a body so imposing Mr. Wheeler was chosen chairman almost by acclamation, and presided with such marked ability, dignity and impartiality that at its close Mr. Sanford E. Church said: "I have had some experience in deliberative bodies, and I can say without qualification that for impartiality, fairness and ability, I have never seen a presiding officer excel the presiding officer of this body." Like dignity and ability will distinguish him as President of the Senate.

—Chico's confectionery at Sechler's famous grocery.

Hon. J. D. Cameron.

In closing up of the late administration of President Grant, the official career of the late War minister, Hon. J. Don. Cameron, deserves more than a passing notice. Had Mr. Grant displayed as much sagacity in the choice of his advisers at the beginning of his Presidential career as his experience prompted him to before its close, such men as Mr. Cameron would have been his choice; had he done so, his administration would not have been tainted with the malfaisance in office of the Babcocks and the Belknap, bringing such disgrace upon the great Republican party that thousands stood aloof from it and its proud banner, which has waved in triumph for sixteen years, almost went down into the dust under the fierce charge of the traitors to freedom and justice.

After Don Cameron was inducted into office, confidence in Grant's administration grew stronger every day until its final close. The bitter enemy of Cameron was forced to admit that come what would, one thing was certain, there would be no danger of the new War minister following in the steps of his predecessor; and as to ability, no man doubted that to the energy and ability of his War minister Grant is in no small degree indebted for the successful termination of his official career. Even the opposition papers succumbed to the popular feeling, and admitted in elaborate and complimentary articles that his official career had closed with unparalleled success.

Had it not been for this change in the Cabinet, and the sagacity of Cameron, Grant could never have retired with such encomiums of praise heaped upon him. Pennsylvanians, and especially the Republicans of our great state, have every reason to feel proud of Pennsylvania's honored son and our fellow citizen, Don Cameron. Since writing the above we have learned that Senator Cameron has resigned as Senator from this state, and that probably J. Donald Cameron will be chosen to fill his place. A better selection could not be made.

Making a Record.

Three weeks ago the Philadelphia *Times* was loud-mouthed in its denunciation of Hayes, the Republican party, and everything else pertaining to Republicanism not in accordance with its own ideas and views, and the *Watchman*, which takes particular delight in besliming the characters of our public men, loudly applauded and greatly admired its course. But now, when the great national contest has been peacefully and satisfactorily adjusted and decided in favor of a Republican form of administration, and the *Times* is disposed to take an unprejudiced and unpartisan view of the case, the *Watchman* turns its back upon it, and sarcastically remarks: "As the faith of the Philadelphia *Times* grows stronger in his Fraudulency (meaning Hayes) the faith of the people in either the honesty or discernment of the *Times* grows less." Ah, here is Democracy in a nutshell! The *Watchman* can stand anything but truth and fairness. It can feed on corruption, malignity, and falsification and grow fat; but when it comes to truth, honesty, and impartiality, it contumeliously casts it aside, as if it were sickening to the sight.

And this is but a fair sample of the average Democratic editor. Such words and arguments, however, can have no weight with right-thinking men, and by pursuing such a despicable course they are simply making an ignominious record for themselves.

But it is a matter of their own choice. If they choose to worship at the shrine of pollution and disloyalty; if they choose to advocate defective principles, and play the part of a braggart and defamer of the Government, why, let them do so and reap their own reward, which, sooner or later, will overtake them and bury them countless fathoms deep in infamy and disgrace. We can only hope that in time they may be led to see the folly of their immoral and unpatriotic teachings, and become true followers of a just and righteous government.

Advance in Freight Rates.

One of the strongest items of evidence as to a better day dawning in business prospects is that the railroad companies find their business increasing in such proportions that they can make an aggressive movement on low rates of freight, both through and local, which are being advanced, we fear, faster than prosperity will warrant them in doing. Railroad companies are not satisfied with anything less than the lion's share, when they can get it, and their greed in this respect has paralyzed many business interests which would have prospered under a liberal schedule of freight rates. Especially has this been the case on the line of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad. In the late report of President Scott to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania he shows that the cost of moving freight on the main line and branches, which includes the Bald Eagle Valley road, was only half a cent per ton per mile last year; yet the lowest rates of freight to shippers on this road in full car loads, on low-priced freight, is four cents per ton per mile, and from that up to 20 to 25 cents per ton per mile in less than car loads.

These extortionate charges are due to the fact that the stock has been augmented to a fictitious value of forty dollars per share, which were originally worth from one to two dollars per share. These high rates have to be extorted in order that the present stockholders can realize from 7 to 8 per cent. per annum on \$40 shares that only cost \$1 or \$2.

The following is the advance in freight rates: New York city to Chicago, which according to the present schedule are 50 cents on 100 pounds, have been increased to 75 cents for the same freight, with a proportionate increase in the charges on all other classes of goods. The agreement, it was stated last evening, has been acceded to by the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Grand Trunk railroads. A similar advance will be made at the same time in rates from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This advance is one of the results of the recent conference in New York city between the presidents of the several railroads. The present rates from New York to Chicago on each 100 pounds of freight are: First class, 50 cents; second class, 45 cents; third class, 40 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; and special, 25 cents.

A Visit to Governor Hayes.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, has paid a visit to President Hayes. This was before the vote was declared which made him President. He wrote as follows:

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25.—Now that it is so well determined that Governor Hayes will be the next President of the United States, I will briefly relate what manner of man he is, from my knowledge of him during twenty-two years, as well as from what I saw this morning. Born in 1822, in Delaware county, Ohio, Gov. Hayes is fifty-five years of age; but a casual observer would take him to be at least ten years younger. There is not a vestige of gray in his abundant auburn hair and the full beard he has always worn ever since I have known him. Alert, youthful as he was twenty-five years ago, he is a forcible example of the value of an abstemious life. He was never a bacchanal, it is said, in all his years; he is an utter stranger to tobacco in all its forms. Nobody ever saw him take a drink of liquor, or smoke a cigar, or chew tobacco. These may be negative virtues in the estimation of optimists, but to satisfy them it can be added that nobody ever knew him to sacrifice truth to gain any political or personal end. Living in the full public gaze for twenty years, and coming out of the most exciting Presidential contest in American history, Gov. Hayes is absolutely without blemish. There are, doubtless, many other Americans for whom so much can be said, but it is something to be able to say so much for a President elect. It can also be said of him that the public welfare as he sees it has always been his guide. For nearly six years he has been Governor of Ohio, and during that time in no case, it is said, has personal friendship dictated his action. About a year ago there was a vacancy in the Police Board of Cincinnati which he was required to fill. A gentleman of high character was earnestly urged for the place by nearly all the prominent Republicans of the city, but Gov. Hayes steadfastly refused to appoint him, and only for the reason that the proposed nominee was an intimate personal friend for many years. During his term the White House will not be a sealed book. No more Democratic man—using that word in its general, not particular, sense—than Rutherford B. Hayes ever lived.

I said to him, "Well, Governor, I guess it is not too soon to congratulate you and the country on your election to the Presidency?" Smiling in a pleasant manner, he replied, "I guess it is a guess yet." Then he talked for a few moments on general topics aside from politics. Not once did he refer to the momentous decision being made to-day in Washington; not once did he show by word or manner the slightest personal solicitude in the result; not a harsh word did he say of political enemies, not a word in praise of political friends. Almost the only equable man I have seen during all this Presidential uncertainty is Rutherford B. Hayes. Nor is it indifference or show of indifference that holds him in this equanimity. More than any man I ever knew he is a man of self-poise. It has been his habit all his life to face responsibilities and uncertainties without the twitching of a muscle. That he is a

man of fear is undoubted, because he is a Christian gentleman, and fears to do wrong; that he is a man of nerve is also undoubted, for he never flinched from doing what he believed to be right. Able, cultured, of large experience in public affairs, having extraordinary nerve, and yet strangely diffident of himself, Rutherford B. Hayes will not only credit himself, but the nation, in the Presidential chair.

The New Southern Policy.

Comments on the Senate's Debate.

Mr. Hayes can have the hearty support of every Democrat, in Congress and out of it, for the two leading purposes mentioned in his inaugural. And it is very evident that he will need it if he means to stand by his words. Already Blaine has sneeringly flung the Louisiana Returning Board in his face. —(Boston Post (Dem.))

We have no doubt that the President will send to the Senate the names he has chosen, notwithstanding Mr. Blaine's open defiance and the grumbling of other persons. If Mr. Hayes yielded now he would be unworthy of confidence. Let him go forward courageously, and let us see just what the opposition to the Administration is.—(N. Y. Evening Post (Ind. Rep.))

The fact of the matter is that if the party men break with Hayes they will have nothing to hold to, and the whole craft will go to pieces. The only thing that can save it any way is to come up to the support of the very policy which he has announced, and acquire the credit of approving and sustaining the course which he has indicated his purpose to pursue.—(Boston Globe (Ind.))

The Republicans are beginning to share with the Democrats severe pains in their vital parts. The matter has gone too far, both on the Southern question and with the Cabinet, for any compromise to be made. In fact, there is no compromise between such theories and policies as President Hayes has at heart and the plans and purposes of the old bosses of the Republican party.—(Springfield Republican (Ind.))

A great man always rises to a great occasion; and we think Senator Blaine yesterday afternoon proved himself equal to all his new responsibilities. His speech in favor of the admission of William Pitt Kellogg, as the new Senator in Congress from Louisiana, proved that he was equal to every emergency, and will thrill the heart of the Republican party of the nation.—(Philadelphia Press (Rep.))

A point is reached sooner than was expected, where the President will have to decide what is meant by conciliation and what is to be his "Southern Policy." So far, before the new man has done anything, the Morton and Blaine men are firing in front and rear and the outsiders are calling him the mad bull in the china shop. A day or two will show whether he is a man of nerve or a man of straw.—(N. Y. Evening Express (Dem.))

It is no time either for denunciations or suspicions, or for sharp, hasty utterances of any kind; it is an era for reflection, for consultation, for the maturing of a Republican policy best adapted to the times. President Hayes has led the way in a tone which is worthy of general emulation and adoption; and he—whether Senator or of whatever standing—will assume a heavy responsibility who shall break up the harmony of the hour by any carping or quarrelsome criticism.—(Boston Journal (Rep.))

Senator Blaine's speech yesterday on the admission of Kellogg was a most startling deliverance considering the circumstances under which it was made. It is a bold, defiant notice to the President that he must retreat from his pronounced policy of lawful government and peace to the South. The way of the new President is much more thorny and rugged to-day than it would have been yesterday had he bravely started out to journey on it according to his own bent, and the weakness that faltered may make him fall by the wayside.—(Philadelphia Times (Ind.))

The discussion in the Senate yesterday on the admission of ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, to a seat in the Senate, in which the President's Southern policy was incidentally referred to, left the impression on the public mind that the Administration is likely to encounter very decided opposition on the question of "supreme importance." No man ever stood more in need of wise advisers and experienced pilots than President Hayes does at the present time. The make-up of his cabinet, we are free to say, as we have no favors to ask, does not come up to public expectation.—(New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.))

The vigorous, trenchant speech made by Senator Blaine yesterday was an open declaration of war on the Southern policy of the President. Blaine is a keen observer both of character and events. He would hardly have committed himself in this unequivocal manner if he did not expect to succeed. If the President quails before Blaine he will be a cipher in his own administration. Unflinching vigor of purpose in this crisis will save him from insignificance and contempt; but if he bends before the storm the party chiefs will hereafter rule him with a rod of iron.—(New York Herald (Ind.))

PRESIDENT HAYES does not drink spirituous or malt liquors, he does not use tobacco, and does not use profane language, which are at least three good traits.

Southern Views of the Inaugural.

Without passing suddenly from our extreme incredulity to something resembling confidence, we must say that we have been favorably impressed by the inaugural speech of Mr. Hayes. The newly-made President has been more explicit than the Southern representatives could have expected under the circumstances. The policy of pacification is clearly defined, and we believe that no doubt can be entertained as regards his sincerity.—(New Orleans Bee.)

The President is willing to treat the Southern whites justly and generously, and to secure to them, as far as in his power lies, the blessing of local self-government, and the advantages to be derived from the development of the material resources of their section. In return he asks that the South accept in good faith the constitutional amendments embodying the results of the late war; that the colored man shall be educated and protected in all his personal property and political rights. The terms are not hard, and if President Hayes sticks to the spirit of his speech, he will do much toward lessening the disappointment which the South felt when the judgment of the Electoral Commission was pronounced. Altogether it is a manly, moderate, and statesmanlike address.—(The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.)

The inaugural address of President Hayes is somewhat disappointing. It abounds in sentiments which will receive the hearty approval of the country, and its tone is unexceptional; yet it is not, as regards the South, the message that was looked for. Nor is there anything in its sounding phrases to indicate that it is twelve years since Lee surrendered, and nine years since the political reconstruction of the South was accomplished. The colored people are secure in their rights; so are the whites, except in Carolina and Louisiana. What is needed now is not any exercise of power by the Executive Department of the general government, but the arresting of any further interference by that government with the domestic affairs of the states. President Hayes writes more as a Lord Protector than as Chief Magistrate of a republic. We recognize the kindness of his words, and we do not question his motives, but one sharp and clear-cut sentence, announcing that the states within the law must manage their own affairs in their own way, and that the general government will attempt no other supervision in Carolina or Louisiana than is the rule in Ohio or Connecticut, would have been more to the South and better for the country than the oracular generalities which, according to the glasses through which we see, mean everything or nothing.—(Charleston News and Courier.)

Molly Maguires.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 1.—Yesterday, Edward Kelley, one of the Molly Maguire murderers of John P. Jones, made a confession in Mauch Chunk jail. The Kelley and Doyle cases are now before the Supreme Court, and the confession was unexpected. He joined the Ancient Order of Hibernians in 1874. He was twenty years old. He was ordered, he said, by Jere Kane of Mr. Loffe to go with Doyle to shoot Jones. He did not know what he was to do until he got on the ground and then could not back out. He was secreted in a public school house, and lay in wait for Jones two days. Alexander Campbell, now under sentence of death for murder, wanted Jones killed. He planned the murder, and Kelley and Doyle shot Jones. He told everything, and strongly confirmed Detective McParlan and corroborated Kerrigan, who turned informer. He said all the witnesses told the truth at the trial. He told what part each man took in the planning and execution of the murder, and told of several accomplices who have not been arrested. This confession proves that the conviction of the other Molly Maguires was just, and the officers of justice consider his confession of the greatest importance. It will seriously affect the appeals to the Supreme Court of the other Mollys. He confessed freely and voluntarily to a Pottsville *Chronicle* reporter, and it has made a great sensation throughout this region.

Lumber Items.

The Ebensburg *Herald* says that more timber is being hauled to the Susquehanna river this winter, for rafting, than there has been for several years.

A Pittsburgh paper says: "Lumber has risen in price in the Pittsburgh market from \$18 to \$35 per thousand feet. The principal cause of the rise is the demand for rebuilding coal targes destroyed by the ice flood."

The *Gazette and Bulletin* says: "There is quite a revival in the lumber trade of Williamsport, and the indications are that our manufacturers will have all they can do during the spring months. For several days past it is estimated that the shipments of lumber have averaged one million feet daily, and just as soon as the weather improves it is expected that the shipments will materially increase."

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

"Pull Down Your Vest."

Where'er you go, some vulgar slang
Will fall upon your ear.
It seems to slip from off the tongue
Of people far and near.
The latest phrase, I'd have you know,
Is one, none of the best,
For on the street, each day you hear
The words, "Pull down your vest."

Now if by chance you meet a friend,
As through the streets you walk,
You surely grasp him by the hand,
And stop awhile to talk.
You broach the news, but then your friend
Perhaps for time is pressed,
He squirts about, until at last
He cries, "Pull down your vest."

Perhaps you go to see a girl
You'd like to make your wife,
You clasp her hand, and when you think
You love her more than life—
Then ask her hand, and when you think
That she will make you blest,
She calmly looks you in the face
And says, "Pull down your vest."

You go into a debtor's store,
His note is over due,
You tell him that you want the cash,
He looks you through and through,
The while you strive to make him pay,
He says you are a fool,
And when you tell him you will sue,
He cries, "Pull down your vest."

You meet some friends, real jolly dogs,
Who earnestly love to drink,
You to their club to have a time;
You stay quite late at night,
Then with your wife to make it right
You try your very best,
And while you speak she blandly smiles,
And says, "Pull down your vest."

So in this ever busy world
We find from day to day
Such phrases coming from the throng,
That for a time hold sway.
But soon they die and leave the stage,
The way of all the rest,
But others come to take their place
While you "pull down your vest."

Naughty but Nice.

She stood beside my high-backed chair,
Her curls beside my face,
And turning round to see me fair,
My very thoughts to trace,
She put a dimpled hand in mine,
To hide it in a trace,
And, blushing just a little, said,
"I really think you're nice."

Such words a heart of ice would touch
And melt away in bliss;
In fact I think I said as much,
And hunched at a kiss.
The winsome maid began to pout,
To seem a trifle sad—
"That's very naughty, sir," she said,
"And now I think you're bad."

I told her what I clasped her waist,
Where long dark tresses curled,
I would not have her face displaced,
No, not for all the world;
And kiss without her sweet consent,
I never, never would—
"I'll tell you when you may," she said,
"And now I think you're good."

She stood behind my high-backed chair,
Her curls against my face,
And turning round to see me fair,
My very thoughts to trace,
I took her dimpled hands in mine,
Like cunning little mice,
And kissed her when the maiden said,
"It's naughty, but it's nice!"

"A Thing of Beauty."

"A thing of beauty"—what! A lovely flower?
But see, beneath the heavy drooping shower
In fair leaves fall, its day of beauty gone,
And nothing left to hide its secret thorn.
"A thing of beauty"—what! A soft moonbeam?
The dark, ing cloud dispels it like a dream.
A happy bird that sang on the wing,
The sportsman's shot—and it hath ceased to sing.
"A thing of beauty"—what! A human face?
A human form with every motion grace!
Disease will change the warmest blush to snow,
And death must lay the graceful figure low.
Where then are the eternal joys that spring
From the bright vision of some beautiful thing?
Deep, deep within the heart the treasure lies,
And we can still gaze on with closed eyes.
'Tis thus the pictures of the long ago
Keep fresh and fair, though we're no longer so.
'Tis thus some little, dry, and time-worn
flower
Brings back the beauty of some past sweet hour,
And so another born from yonder moon,
Another bird-song in another June,
May take us back to youth's bright fairy land,
Where things of beauty sprang from golden sand;
And if a happy face must lose its light,
The active form repose one long dark night,
Yet the most beautiful of created things,
The soul, may mount above on angel's wings.
Here, then, may we possess undying joy,
If for God's glory we our powers employ,
And find at last, on blessed Heaven's shore,
Unfading beauty—joy forevermore.

Biographical.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

The Jurist, Soldier, Statesman and Patriot.

ANCESTRY.

"But by your father's worth if yours you rate,
Count me those only who were good and great!"

"This phrase absurd to call a villain great!
Who will be truly brave, or manly, true,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave,
Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or, falling, shines in exile or in chains—
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or die,
Like Scortia—that man is great indeed!"

—FORD.

Even Samuel J. Tilden's biographer, appreciating the reverence innate in man for a generous ancestry, traces his lineage to a noble stock—to the regicide reformers of Old England. What a caricature! Oliver Cromwell degraded in Ralph Nickleby! A catfish falling from a hero! A satyr from a god!

But in Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the noble character of the parent stock, a warrior race, patriotic and intrepid, robust and vigorous, physically and intellectually, and extending back into a remote age, is illustrated in the abilities and virtues of the scion. In the early history of old Scotia, in the periods when the shores of Caledonia were ravaged by the old North pirates, the terrible vikings of Scandinavia, "The Hay of Luncarty," an heroic plowman, on a memorable occasion, discovering the approach of the invader, commanded his sons: "Pull your plow and harrow to pieces and fight." He and his sturdy boys fought. In a narrow pass near their humble hamlet they valiantly met and repelled the invader. The deed of "The Hay" will not die. Its intrepidity and patriotism made him famous—a leader—among a people renowned for courage. "The Hay" became a head of one of the most illustrious clans in Scot-

land. "The blood of Douglas" brooked no superior. Down through the mighty and troublous days of Scotland and England, down through our colonial and revolutionary periods—in all their struggles—and subsequently throughout our history, heroic and patriotic men and women, of high steadfast courage, of enlightened religious and moral faith—the Russells, Lees, Smiths, Birchards and Austins—soldiers, statesmen, authors and divines—champions of "Liberty and the World"—illustrate and honor the Hayes genealogy. "The Hay of Luncarty," the intrepid Scot plowman, in heroic virtue, finds a rival in the famous preacher of Weatherfield and Hadley, in the Rev. John Russell, one of our colonial divines, who for several years, in defiance of the Stuart, concealed and protected the famous Regicides at Hadley. In Rutherford B. Hayes, in the soldier, statesman and patriot of to-day, this generous stock, in ability, courage and steadfast loyalty to country and faith, has a manly scion.

HIS BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born October 4, 1822, in the town of Delaware, Ohio. His father, Rutherford Hayes, was born in Vermont, and emigrated to Ohio in 1817. As a business man, the father was intelligent, enterprising and active. As a citizen he was above reproach, and was distinguished among his neighbors alike for his independence and for his integrity and thrift. He was not wealthy. His death in July, 1822, left the family in comparatively straightened circumstances. But the widow, Mrs. Sophia Hayes, a woman noted for the great energy of her character—industrious, capable, and self-reliant—a sincere Christian—affectionate and devoted, as only such women are, to her children ably supplied the loss. The education of her children was her supreme care—the grand aim of her exemplary life; their culture not merely in scholarly lore, in which she was aided by her brother, Mr. Sardis Birchard, but in those higher and nobler attainments of Christian virtue and duty only learned under a pious mother's teaching and example.

HIS EARLY TRAINING—AT SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND IN LAW.

The whole life of Rutherford Birchard Hayes is the crown of her noble success. He was early sent to school. With Mrs. Joan Murray young Hayes studied the rudiments of English. With Judge Sherman Finch he studied Greek and Latin, and these studies were extended at the Academy at Newark, Ohio, under the scholarly instruction of the Rev. Mr. Chapman. In 1837, at Isaac Webb's noted institution at Middletown, Conn., a preparatory school for students entering Yale—young Hayes prepared himself for college. In 1838, at the age of sixteen, he entered Kenyon College after passing the usual examination; and in 1842 he graduated with the highest honors, delivering the valedictory of his class. At college, young Hayes' favorite studies were mental and moral philosophy, mathematics and logic, and the languages, particularly the German and French, which he mastered and translates with ease, speaking the French with considerable fluency. He early entertained an inclination for the law, under the influence of Mr. Ebenezer, an eminent jurist of Ohio, and long a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, while attending the proceedings of the courts. He accordingly, upon leaving college, entered upon the study of law at Columbus, in the office of Mr. Sparrow, a gentleman of distinguished merit in the legal profession. In 1843 he entered the law school of Harvard University, then under the charge of the celebrated jurist, Justice Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf, and finished the course of lectures in 1845. While in Boston he attended the lectures of Prof. Longfellow on foreign literature, and those of the great Agassiz upon physical and natural science. In the courts of the "Hub," the arguments of Webster, profound and learned, and in Faneuil Hall, the magnificent speeches of "God-like Dan" upon the great political questions of the day, at once instructed and delighted the thoughtful young student. He also at this time made the acquaintance of the venerable patriot, ex-President John Quincy Adams, at his home in Quincy.

HIS TRAITS AND CHARACTER AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Great diligence and proficiency in his studies, and irreproachable morals, was the portraiture of his character drawn by his several instructors. Everywhere he was the popular favorite; a popularity everywhere won by a manly bearing, a frank and generous spirit, and upright conduct. It was these that early secured for young Hayes, in Judge Finch, an interest so deep that caused the Judge to devote the hours between the labors of his profession to his instruction in Latin and Greek. It was these that challenged "the sincere respect and esteem" of Isaac Webb while awarding him the first prize for proficiency "in Latin, Greek and arithmetic;" this "conduct" which did "honor to his mother." It was these which won for him the esteem and friendship of Story and Greenleaf—that at Kenyon, as at Cambridge, secured him the attachment and applause of his college mates, many of whom have since been distinguished for their brilliant tal-

ents, scholarly attainments, and eloquence—such men as Lorin Andrews, Guy M. Bryan, Stanley Matthews, Christopher Wolcott, Geo. Hoadly, Manning F. Force, R. E. Trowbridge and J. B. L. Curry—all of whom, although some of them are of opposite politics, have borne manly testimony to the sterling character and talents of their cherished classmate. In the language of one, now an eminent jurist: Hayes, at college, "behaved like a considerate, mature man;" "great common sense" distinguished "his personal conduct;" "he never uttered a profane word!" In the language of another, now also an able lawyer: Hayes, at Kenyon, "was a noble, chivalrous fellow of great promise;" "he was popular, magnanimous, manly;" he left a glowing memory—a memory that was a fascination!"

HIS MARRIAGE.

In December, 1852, at Cincinnati, by Prof. L. D. McCabe, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Mr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Webb, an estimable lady, of rare accomplishments and domestic virtues—a most fortunate union, which has greatly influenced his character and life. Her father, Dr. James Webb, was a popular practicing physician, of Chillicothe. He was one of our early anti-slavery heroes. In 1853 he died in Lexington, Kentucky, where he had gone to superintend the arrangements preliminary to the departure to Liberia of certain slaves liberated by himself and father. Her grandfather, Lieut. Col. Cook, in 1777, in the army of the Revolution, was attached to the regiment of Col. Andrew Ward. Hence, in the Presidential Mansion for the next four years, both in the person of the General and that of his lady, we shall have worthy representatives of the old revolutionary blood.

AS A JURIST.

Of course we can give but a meager outline of his many triumphs as an advocate. Admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio in 1845, the young lawyer, proud of his profession, and burning with an ambition for distinction in its honored walks, hung out his "shingle" at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio. In 1846 he formed a law partnership with Gen. Ralph P. Buckland, subsequently a member of the State Senate, and a Union Veteran in the war of the Rebellion; but, in 1848-'9 failing health forced him to seek recuperation under the climate of Texas with his friend Guy M. Bryan. Six months of active life on the prairies, boating, fishing, and hunting, restored his constitution to robust health, which since has never failed.

In 1850 he established himself in an office in Cincinnati, and in 1854 united in a law partnership in that city with R. M. Corwin and W. K. Rodgers, under the firm name of Corwin, Hayes & Rodgers. But his profession, laborious and severe as was his application to its duties, did not wholly engross his busy life. Literature also claimed him as a devotee. She divided his studies with the law. The pages of Shakespeare, Burke, Webster and Emerson were his favorites; and the influence of these, and that of his literary club, a renowned institution of Cincinnati, of which he was eleven years a member, and at the social gatherings of which he enjoyed the society of such men, distinguished alike for their professional abilities and literary culture, as Chief Justice Chase, Tom Corwin, the Ewings, father and son, Gen. Pope, Gen. Edward F. Noyes, Stanley Matthews, Manning F. Force, R. D. Mussey, and others—the influence of these is illustrated in his speeches, inaugurals, and messages, all as compositions chaste in style, fluent in their diction, and forcible in logic and matter. Such an application and training begat its reward. Success was a natural consequence.

Hence, as in his maiden effort in the United States District Court at Cincinnati, in an important "action to prevent or enjoin the building of a railway bridge across the bay of Sandusky," with the elder Ewing as an opponent; so in the celebrated Nancy Farrar case, in which the insane culprit had poisoned all the members of two families, with an opponent like Geo. E. Pugh, for the state, carrying the case to the Supreme Court before Justices Corwin, Thurman, and Ranney, and saving the life of the wretched lunatic after her conviction by the lower court; so in the James Summons murder case, so as city solicitor of Cincinnati—elected by a Democratic vote in the City Councils with Caleb B. Smith, subsequently Secretary of the Interior, as his chief competitor—and throughout his practice he acquired and maintained the reputation of a jurist, learned, able, conscientious, and faithful. Repeatedly he was opposed by some of the ablest jurists of the state; his high character and abilities were acknowledged by all. As solicitor of the city, in his many important judgments, all involving heavy interests, and all marked by ability and a conscientious sense of duty, Mr. Hayes was not merely the legal adviser of the municipality; in many the comprehensive views of the statesman crop out in the opinions of the jurist. In a noted one in 1859, in discussing the power of the Councils to contract a debt for "water works purposes," he denies the power of the

city to do so without further authority from the Legislature. He opposes on principle the creation of new debts, and the consequent entailment of new and heavy burdens upon the people by increased taxation.

AS A SOLDIER.

The Rebellion, in 1861, found Rutherford B. Hayes among the foremost in the field of perilous duty. As major of the 23d Ohio volunteers, as judge advocate of the department, and as lieutenant colonel of the regiment, in the summer and fall of 1861, Hayes was active with the army of Rosecrans in the gallant work of clearing the mountainous regions of West Virginia of a formidable enemy. In the fall of 1862 he was at South Mountain. Leading the Union advance at the head of his regiment—one of the regiments of the famous "Old Kanawha" brigade—against superior forces, posted advantageously on the crest of the mountain, Lieutenant Colonel Hayes encountered a stubborn resistance. The rebels disputed every foot of ground, but Hayes, charging rapidly and gallantly, again and again, drove the rebels out of the woods, drove them across the fields, and up the mountain. Wounded and fainting from loss of blood, but recovering, he advanced his regiment, which had retired upon his fall; falling again while fighting at the head of his men, he was carried from the field; again he reappeared, with his wounds half dressed, at the head of his regiment, animating his comrades and directing the fight, until, falling again exhausted, he was again carried from the field. The remainder of the brigade arriving, the enemy, by a brilliant bayonet charge, was swept from the crest of the mountain into the woods beyond. It was a gallant fight on a beautiful Sabbath morning in September. It was skillfully fought; it was bravely won. Hayes' gallantry, fortitude, and conduct, his heroism infecting his little band and sustaining them under tremendous losses—a loss of one-half of their number *hors de combat*—against heavy odds, until reinforced, secured a handsome victory to the Union forces.

This heroism, the intrepidity, skill, endurance, and dash displayed at South Mountain, never deserted him; it was conspicuous in his every fight. In 1863 he pursued and captured the sanguinary raider, John Morgan. At Clyde Mountain, in the spring of 1864, in command of a brigade against the enemy fortified upon its summit, charging, at the head of his men, through the woods, over bogs and creeks, with hundreds falling around him, amid a storm of "iron hail," he swept over the works, and bayoneted their defenders under their barricades.

In July, at Winchester, in command of a brigade, he, with the gallant Mulligan, moved out to meet a supposed reconnaissance by the enemy, but the reconnaissance, developing into a movement in heavy force, Hayes and Mulligan were surrounded—closed in on both flanks. No retreat was proposed. He and Mulligan continued to advance, but an annihilating fire from artillery and infantry, in front and on both flanks, mowed down by scores the devoted band. Mulligan fell. Hayes, with great coolness and judgment, slowly retreated to a hill inaccessible to cavalry, and turning, hurled back the yelling pursuers. His horse had early been killed under him. Hence, from morn till midnight, on foot, always exposed in the position of danger, Hayes, by intrepid daring, endurance, and skill, rescued his little command from annihilation by overwhelming numbers. Again, at Berryville, Va., his gallantry and skill illustrated his devotion to the national cause. At the Opequan, or Winchester, in September, 1864, one of Sheridan's master triumphs in the valley, where, defeated at noon and disaster apparently inevitable, at nightfall he was victorious. In the recovery of the day, in the charge of the reserves under Crook, Hayes' brigade again led the advance. Striking for the flanks of the victorious enemy, and charging with a yell amid a storm of death-dealing missiles, over morasses in which his men sank to the chin—over morasses flanked by high banks—up the banks, up the hills, through the woods, carrying the enemy's fortifications, flanking and defeating him, he entered Winchester at the head of his men in hot pursuit of Early. At Fisher's Hill, still in pursuit of Early, after Opequan, again turning the enemy's flank, by pushing his way up mountains, through woods, and down ravines, supposed to be impassable, he, with indomitable perseverance, courage, and admirable skill, carried the enemy's position with a yell, and completed the rout and dispersion of the panic-stricken foe.

At Cedar Creek, in October, the scene of Sheridan's memorable ride, and ever-glorious victory, again the "Old Kanawha," under Hayes, sustained the early brunt of the fight, exacting all the heroism of its intrepid commander. Overlapped and assaulted impetuously on both flanks and assailed in front, his line rapidly melted away. Hayes was left alone, exposed to a murderous fire. A heavy volley was aimed at him. It killed his horse, riddling it with a score of bullets. Plunging forward in its

death throes, it violently threw its rider, dislocating his ankle, and bruising him from head to foot. He, nevertheless, regained his regiment. At the crisis of the battle, Sheridan's arrival, after his spirited ride, changed the whole face of affairs. "Boys, we must go back to camp," was his inspiring cry. Back they went right gallantly. Rapidly reorganizing his broken ranks, and reforming his line, with the "Old Kanawha" in the centre, he charged Early impetuously in front and flank, forcing him back upon Cedar Creek, finally breaking his army in utter rout, and pursuing and capturing prisoners, artillery, arms, camps, and baggage. The victory was as complete as glorious. Early was squelched.

It was on this memorable field that Sheridan, clasping the hand of Hayes, exclaimed: "Colonel, from this day forward you will be a brigadier general." Ten days later the commission arrived; a little later that of major general. Wounded four times, and a hundred days under fire, exposed to death in a series of brilliant actions, his promotions were but the well-earned meed of merit in the field.

AS A STATESMAN.

Rutherford B. Hayes at no period of his life was a Democrat. Originally a Whig, a disciple of the national school of Webster and Clay, his maiden vote for President was cast for the gallant Henry Clay. His next was for Harrison; and his last, as a Whig, for Winfield Scott. The Whig party having collapsed under the slavery issue, Gen. Hayes enlisted under the banner of Republicanism, and earnestly labored, by voice and vote, first for the election of Fremont, and next for that of Abraham Lincoln. In 1864, while in the field, without his knowledge, without his connivance, against his wish, he was nominated for Congress by the Republican convention of the 2d Congressional district of Ohio. In 1866 he was re-nominated by acclamation. In 1867 he was nominated for Governor, and in 1869 re-nominated by acclamation and re-elected. In 1872 he declined an election to the United States Senate, refused a federal appointment, and had retired, as he hoped, to private life, but in 1875 was recalled to active politics by an appeal of the Republicans of Ohio, of the country, in their travail, for the prestige of his name. A third time he was elected Governor of Ohio.

Few men, now living, have a record so grand. His every victory, in politics as in the field, was a triumph of the nation. In all, the spirit of the patriot, the inflexible champion of his country and freedom—equal rights for all—ruled and triumphed, and his countrymen were the beneficiaries. In none did private ambition, a thought of self, a mere wish for honors or place, predominate. In all duty was supreme; duty to freedom, to humanity, to country. In 1834, upon his first nomination to Congress while in the field, he endeavored to evade the honor. His duty was in the field—at the front. Springing spontaneously from his friends, from those he esteemed and loved, and recognizing and appreciating it as a testimonial to his worth, his patriotic and gallant services in the field, he no doubt felt greatly honored. He finally accepted the nomination. A seat in Congress, associated with men distinguished for learning, abilities, and eloquence—the law-makers of the land—is a high and honorable one. It is one ambitiously sought by even the greatest. Under other circumstances, the proffered honor would have greatly pleased the General. As it was it matrifely annoyed him. Having accepted it, however, he, as a high-spirited man, naturally wished to succeed; but, under no circumstances, whether necessary to success or not, would he abandon one duty, or evade one peril, at the front. In a letter to a friend in Ohio, dated "Sheridan's Camp, August 24th, 1864," he says:

"Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty, who, at this crisis, would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing."

His wish for success was strong, but his sense of duty to his country in the field in the supreme hour of her peril was stronger. Against it he would tolerate no private wish—no selfish ambition. His patriotism was crowned with success. His soldiers, already idolizing him, and glorying at this new manifestation of his self-sacrificing spirit, cried out at the Opequan, at the brunt of the fight: "One more charge, Colonel—victory and Congress!" He was elected, triumphantly elected, in despite of the lying caricatures and ribald lampoons of the Democracy, by a majority of 2,450 votes, over their strongest man. After the fall of Richmond, after the surrender at the Appomattox, and all armed resistance to the national authority had ceased, Gen. Hayes, in December, 1865, took his seat in the House.

In Congress, before the people, and as Governor, by his votes, speeches, and influence, he maintained the good faith, the honor, and the interests of the nation. His comrades of the "Old Kanawha" never wanted an advocate; his time was ever at their disposal in Congress and before the departments at

Washington. As chairman of the Committee on the Library, he was the great enemy of all shoddy or sham in art, but zealously, and with a judgment based upon an enlightened and a liberal culture, encouraged all works of real merit. He was the author's friend. He was chiefly instrumental in adding two wings to the library section of the Capitol, in adding to the volumes of the Congressional Library those of the celebrated "Force Historical Collection," the Smithsonian Library, copies of all books, pamphlets, maps, &c., copyrighted in the United States, and in extending the privileges of the Library to a larger class of public officers.

Both in Congress and as Governor he earnestly encouraged all measures and means tending to humanize the masses—to elevate or improve their condition, or add to their happiness or comfort. He was thus the zealous champion of our public school system. He advocated the establishment of parks, fountains, galleries of art, libraries, colleges, hospitals, and churches; whatever benefits or elevates mankind; and gave a notable example of his sincerity by inducing his uncle, Mr. Sardis Birchard, in his will, to bequeath \$75,000 to the citizens of Fremont for a public park and free library! He was his uncle's sole heir; the bequest was consequently at his own expense.

He advocated and encouraged all measures for the development of the industrial resources, or productive industry, of Ohio and the nation—of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and of internal improvements by the state and nation. He is the friend of cheap transportation—the zealous champion of civil service, and the enemy of debts and high taxes.

He sustained the great principles underlying "Reconstruction"—freedom, equality, human rights! He demanded irrevocable guarantees of these by amendments to the organic law, basing representation, not upon population, but voters; and secured, in conjunction with Orth, of Indiana, and Callom, of Illinois, the ratification of the new amendments by Tennessee, which was necessary to render them valid.

Upon all the great questions touching the public debt, or the finances of the Republic, he was patriotic, inflexible and sound. He believes that "honesty is the best policy." As the debt of the Revolution was the "pride of liberty"—the cost of independence—so the debt of the Rebellion was the pride of nationality—of national existence. It was consequently "sacred and inviolable." It ought to be paid, principles and interest: it could only be repudiated or scaled in national dishonor. He denounced all attempts at inflation as expedients only of demagogues or traitors. Inflation was dishonor; inflation was ruin. Its adoption would defeat the pretended purpose for which it was advocated—a relief of "hard times." Instead of relieving trade, instead of permanently stimulating traffic or business, or of facilitating their revival upon a permanent or solid basis—instead of relieving the masses by giving them permanent or remunerative employment, or rendering the burdens of taxation more tolerable—its adoption, by depreciating the intrinsic value of the dollar by unsettling all values while nominally advancing them to an artificial standard, would inevitably result in cheapening labor, robbing the laborer, and involve all in one common financial ruin and in national disgrace.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONFLICT—HAYES' VICTORY A TRIUMPH OF THE NATION.

As in the great campaign of 1875 in Ohio, so in the Presidential conflict of 1876, all these important questions of public policy were involved, as was that of States rights. The grand question underlying the existence of the Republic, whether, under the Constitution, our Union is a nation, sovereign or supreme within the limits of its powers, with inherent forces capable of maintaining and vindicating its authority and unity, or a confederacy—a simple league of States—liable to disruption at will by any anticontent State. States rights was coeval with the Constitution. It was the invention of those who in 1788 resisted the adoption of our bond of union—our organic law, and developed its mischievous character in the Cabinet of Washington, in the conflict between Jefferson and Hamilton, the founders respectively of our States rights and national schools of politics. Under the teachings of Jefferson's school, under those of John Taylor, of Caroline, William B. Giles and John C. Calhoun, and their later satellites, Rhett, Mason and Jeff. Davis, the early doctrine of States rights was extended through all the forms of nullification into the open doctrine of secession. Only the States were sovereign. They were the judges of their own rights and powers, and of those of the United States. The Union was simply a confederacy, a league of States; the National Government a simple agency created by the States to represent their will, to be dissolved or destroyed whenever, in the judgment of the States, it failed to serve the purposes for which it was created. Originally it was the doctrine of simple malcontents, disappointed theorists, having no reference to slavery; in later years it became the formidable engine of pro-slavery traitors. Again and again it convulsed the nation in perilous

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contention. Overthrown in argument, in the battle of brains, by Webster and Clay in their conflicts with Payne and Calhoun, knocked hors du combat by Jackson in his suppression of nullification, it assumed all its malignant proportions under Rhet and Jeff Davis, and its traitorous uses culminated in the devilry of the rebellion. Baffled by the sword, after immense sacrifices, in its attempted destruction of the nation, it, in the campaigns of 1875-'76, was galvanized by the Democracy into new existence.

Those were perilous periods for the nation. Its traitorous foe rejoiced in anticipated success: in imagination they had already throttled the nation. An election tidal wave had swept the Republicans from Congress: the House was Confederate. A financial crisis was upon the nation. "Hard times" cruelly afflicted all ranks and classes; trade languished; productive industry was checked: the farmer had no market for his crops; the merchant had but few customers; and the workman no demand for his labor; thousands were idle, and destitution and want, all the evils of a general financial revolution attendant upon reckless over-speculation, stalked over the land. It was the malcontent's hour of reprisal. The patriot's misery was the traitor's jubilee; the travail of the people the demagogue's harvest. Eagerly they seized the opportunities. Tilden, Hendricks, Allen, Thurman and Pendleton, re-enforced by lieutenants and allies in all the States, both in 1875 and 1876, took the field with the grandest hopes. They openly exulted in anticipated victory. They exhausted all the expedients, all the slogans and shams of demagogical craft. They raised the cry of "corruption," stimulated and openly aided the reckless and slanderous abuse of the highest officers of the Government. They shouted "reform," "hard times," "more money," "let us have a change of rulers," "the people want a change," organized systematic murder, violence and fraud throughout the States, and, through the House, assessed the national purse for a campaign fund for the collection and circulation of the slanderous perjuries of mercenary informers in the shape of Congressional reports against the highest and purest in the land. All the probabilities were against the nation. In both campaigns the Republicans at first were dissipated. The fruits of the victory for which, as the representatives of the nation, they had contended in the rebellion, at such unparalleled sacrifices, were in peril. The most patriotic doubted. Brave men, strong men wavered. All eyes turned to Rutherford B. Hayes. The crisis demanded the prestige of his name, a tower of strength. They were calls like that which in 1861 had carried him into the field. That of 1875 he received while at home, unsuspectingly playing base-ball with his children, and rejoicing that he had escaped from the active toils of politics; that he was relegated to the cultivation of his land and the delights of his domestic hearth. It was the call of duty—duty to country, to his party and the great national principles, upon the success of which depended the salvation of both. His hesitation was brief. He entered the field at once, and under his lead the confidence and enthusiasm of his party soon revived. He boldly raised the national banner. The United States was a nation, not a league—a nation with powers inherent in its organization capable of maintaining its legitimate sovereignty, of enforcing its constitutional authority, and of coercing and punishing all who resisted either or menaced its life; hard money, the earliest possible resumption of specie payments, was the great need of business and the people. The absolute good faith of the Republic demanded the honorable liquidation of all its obligations in the payment of the national debt, principal and interest; the inviolability of our public school system; the development of the wealth and resources of the country; the encouragement of manufacturers and commerce by all proper legislation for their protection and support; freedom, justice and the equality of all men of all races and colors before the law—all these he ably maintained as the duty of government or the wants of the nation for the revival of prosperity. There was no dodging of issues—no resort to miserable subterfuges or makeshifts; but a

manly, square and unflinching battle against the shams and cries and frauds of demagogical craft. It commanded the attention of the great financial centers of Europe. Patriotic men, eloquent and able, rallied to his support. Sherman, Garfield, Taft, Noyes, Foster, Lawrence and Danforth, a brilliant array of State strength, aided by Morton, Woodford, Schurz, Grosvenor, Oglesby, Win-dom, Dawes and Boutwell from abroad, met and routed the Democratic hosts. As at the Opequan, as at Cedar Creek, when all seemed disaster and ruin, the charge of the intrepid leader of the "Old Kanawha" restored the fight and snatched victory from the jaws of defeat. In 1876 the stars of Allen and Thurman set forever: in 1876 that of Tilden! The nation had again triumphed in the victory of Hayes.

The closing hours of congress were attended by some proceedings not set down on the programme, and which are not at all usual even at such times. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, a very mild mannered man, had a narrow escape from shooting Mr. Beyerly Douglas, while in the House Mr. Page, a Republican from California, was choked by Mr. Morrison, an Illinois Democrat, for calling him a liar. The damage in either case was very slight, and no hands were stained with gore. Three of these members are re-elected, while the fourth, Mr. Lamar, goes into the senate, and so the war can be continued. A cock-pit ought to be established somewhere about the capital to which these blood-thirsty statesmen can retire when this warlike passion overtakes them. If the supply of gladiators run short we can spare a few from Bellefonte.

When Speaker Ba-dall made Springer hold his jaw he probably remembered that the Bible records an instance where the jaw bone of an ass proved fatal.—(Gazette and Bulletin.)

About the last thing the House of Representatives did was to declare that Tilden had been elected—that was about the last thing it ought to have done.

If the fool killer had not neglected his duty, Donn Platt would never have been indicted for sedition—or anything else.

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50 pcs. Black Dress Silks, good quality,	1.00
33 pcs. very Superior Black Silks,	1.25
100 pcs. Camel's Hair Suitings,	12 1/2 and 15 cents
100 pcs. Matelasse & De Bege Suitings, 20 and 22 cents	
200 pcs. Tasmania Twills and Serges,	25 cents
50 pcs. All-Wool De Bege,	25 cents
50 pcs. All-Wool Cashmere,	37 1/2 cents
10 cases New Spring Calicoes,	6 cents
5 cases New Spring Calicoes, yard wide,	8 cents
3 cases New Spring Calicoes, yard wide,	10 cents
2 cases Lancaster Gingham,	10 cents
Also French Percales, embracing some of the most elegant designs which we have ever offered, in Baptiste, Foulard, Cylindre, and Alsace finish.	
Wamsutta Shirting, yard wide,	12 cents
New York Mills, yard wide,	12 cents
Davol Shirting, yard wide,	11 cents
Fruit of the Loom, yard wide,	10 1/2 cents
Utica Sheeting, 2 1/2 yards wide,	31 cents
New York Mills, 2 1/2 yards wide,	29 cents
200 Bales Unbleached Shirting and Sheetings proportionately low.	

In every department we propose to give our customers, in the quality of our fabrics, such intrinsic value that all the tests of comparison and competition must result in our favor.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.
9-10-11
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1st, 1877, occupy 24 and 34 floors of "McCallum Building," 77 Fifth Avenue (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the United States, consisting of

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks
Bronzes, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.
9-3m Close Cash Buyers Invited. **WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.**
G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
Arch St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts., **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

DEAR SIR:—Since the close of the Exhibition the St. Cloud has been re-painted and frescoed, parlors re-furnished, new carpets, &c. The house in all its appointments is unsurpassed for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone.

Mr. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullin & Co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, we are, respectfully,

\$3.00 PER DAY. JOSH D. BAKER, Room Clerk. **G. W. MULLIN & CO.**
J. T. SKILES, Cashier. 9-4w

Flour and Feed.**DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,**

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF
FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, **RYE,**

OATS, **CORN,** **&c.**

6-30-1

\$55 to \$77 a Week to agents. \$10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Boots & Shoes.**WILLIAM NEWCOMER,****Boot and Shoe-Maker.**

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

87 Humes' Block, next door to post-office.
78-116-11

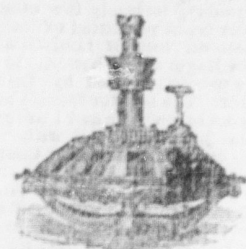
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.**Michael Burger,**

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call.
8-43-11

DUPON'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL

PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health.
9-1-6m

Foundries.**W. P. Duncan & Co.,**

Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL**STEAM ENGINES,****CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,****ROLLING MILL**

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Car Works.**CHANGED HANDS.****McCLELLAN & SPEER,**

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Co. having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,
Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds. McCLELLAN & SPEER, Bellefonte, Pa.
8-13-11

Hotels.**RAIL ROAD HOUSE**

Corner Front and Pine Street.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords.
6-25-11

MERCHANTS HOTEL,**CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,****FOURTH ST.**

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accommodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate.
6-9-11

St. Cloud Hotel.

Arch St., between 7th and 8th.

The only first-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.

Old Rates, \$3.00 a Day.

G. W. MULLIN, Prop.

BLANK**ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT****ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT**

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

COLLECTOR'S SALE**BLANKS.**

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Scales.**FAIRBANKS' SCALES**

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Over 300 Modifications.

TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS

FAIRBANKS & EWING.

715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powder.**FOUTZ'S****CELEBRATED****Horse and Cattle Powders.**

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEADS, COUGHS, DISTEMPERS, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Ringworm, Hollow Horn, &c. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hides, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, M.D.
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and America.

Hardware.**JAMES HARRIS & CO.,**

(Successors to J. & J. Harris)

DEALERS IN**HARDWARE & STOVES,**

No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK
as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

JANUARY 1, 1877.

BIG

EST. 1850. Wholesale and Retail. Largest stock of

clothing, hats, shoes, boots, and all kinds of goods, at

very low prices. Call on us for a list of our goods, and

we will send it to you free of charge. We are located at

13m

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 2000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: \$2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Household Recipes.

Rich Small Cakes.

Beat one pound of butter to a cream, one pound and a quarter of flour, one pound of sugar and four eggs; work it well together; roll it half an inch thick, cut it in small cakes and bake in a quick oven.

Delicious Muffins.

One cup of sugar; butter the size of two eggs; four eggs, a little salt, three pints of flour, one and a half pints of sweet milk, one and a half teaspoons of soda, three teaspoons of cream of tartar. Bake in a quick oven, in muffin rings, or in a long dipper.

Fried Patties.

Mince a little cold mutton, beef, or veal, allowing one third ham to two-thirds of the other meat; add an egg boiled hard and chopped fine; season with salt, pepper, mace, and a little grated lemon-peel; moisten with cream. Make a good puff paste; roll thin and cut into round pieces; put the mince between two of them; pinch the edges well, to keep in the mixture, and fry a light brown. To be eaten warm or cold, as liked.

Lemon Dumplings.

Mix with ten ounces of fine bread-crumbs half a pound of beef suet, chopped fine, a large tablespoonful of flour, the grated rind of one lemon, four ounces of loaf-sugar, or, if wished very sweet, more; a little salt, and three eggs, well-beaten. Divide these into four equal portions, put into well-floured cloth and boil one hour. Serve hot, with brandy sauce.

Scrambled Eggs with Dried Beef.

Shave the beef very fine; put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan; set it over the fire, and when hot put in the beef; heat a few minutes, stirring constantly to prevent burning; beat up the required number of eggs and stir in with the hot beef; stir all together until the eggs are cooked. Serve very hot.

Eggs and Cheese.

Into a baking-dish put four or five spoonfuls of milk thickened with flour; break into it six or eight eggs without breaking the yolks; sprinkle over the whole some grated cheese and a little pepper and salt; bake in an oven, without allowing the yolks to harden. Serve very hot.

Eggs and Apples.

Beat up the eggs as for omelet, pare and slice the apples, fry them in a little butter; then stir them in with the eggs. Melt a little butter in a frying-pan, put in the eggs and apples; fry, turning over once, and serve hot.

Bread Pancakes.

Cut bread dough which is ready for baking into strips or fancy designs, and drop into hot lard. When they are a fine brown, drain them well, and send to the breakfast table very hot. To be eaten with syrup.

Funnysims.

A penniless Chicago girl has opened a barber shop as a last resort.

A New York paper says that ex-President Woolsey is a graduate of over fifty-six years' standing. How tired he must be.

A lady who had seven gentlemen callers one Sunday evening quietly remarked that she was inclined to appoint a Returning Board and count some of them out.

A little girl philosopher who is taking lessons on the piano, illustrated the rule of home government by saying, "Ma, she works the pedals, but pa, he makes most of the music."

A Londoner, having read in a Boston paper an advertisement headed "American Steam Safe Company," remarked that he was glad if the Americans had made steam safe company.

Several holes were charged in a drift in a Gold Hill mine. One blast failed to go off. One of the miners was ordered to go in and see what the matter was. "No, sir," he said firmly; "I was blown up in California wance that way, an' I'd rather lave me work than be kilt again."

A verdant youth, who had just lost his board-money at laro received a dispatch from his father, who was anxious about the election. It ran thus: "Dear Ned, how has it gone?" The soft youth, who thought the old man

had heard of his losings, responded: "Dad, it all went at laro."

A printer, being asked to give his opinion of salvation as expounded by Brother Murphy, astonished his interlocutor by the reply that when a man became converted he was marked "alive" and placed upon God's "standing gallery" for future use; but when a man died without knowing God, he was "piled," thrown into the "hell-box" by the "devil" and melted over.

"Do you allow whistling in your ears?" asked a gentleman of a street-car conductor, on a bitter evening this week.

"No, not if I can help it," replied the conductor.

"Well," continued the shivering passenger, "I notice the wind whistling through here a good deal."

The conductor kept the door closed after that.

Medical.

VEGETINE PURIFIES THE BLOOD, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERNATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT & DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected herbs, roots and barks, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS HUMOR, TUMORS, CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILITIC DISEASE, CANCER, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scalds, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, PUSTULES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, AND RING-WORM, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS, LEUCORRHEA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and GENERAL DEBILITY, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, BRUISES, PILES, HEMORRHOIDS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system. The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians, and those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of Vegetine.

NATICK, MASS., January 1, 1874.
MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of great value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his recovery, and two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lost his emaciated appearance, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerily and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured. He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to take medicine. Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST, Mrs. L. C. F. Best.

All Diseases of the Blood.

It Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying all other remedies, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BORO, February 1, 1870.
MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully MRS. MONROE PARKER, 256 Athens street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, ETC.

New Sorts, by Mail.

Plants of the Newest and Finest Improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid, by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the Best Collection, at the great show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 Varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Price Descriptive Catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for \$1.00, by mail.

G. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberries, at ab. sort for Upland, Lowell, or Garden, by mail, prepaid, \$1.00 per box, or \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.

H. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hoops, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phila. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-41

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVIN, No. 293 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

Banks and Bankers.

MORRIS THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS.
LEMON CENTRE CO., PA.

6-1-1-1-1
BROCKHOFF, Pres't, J. D. SUGGET, Cash'r
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive
Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes,
Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and
Coupons. 6-1-1-1-1

R. C. HUMES, Pres't, J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Al-
legheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 6-1-1-1-1

Professional Cards.

A. O. PURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in
his new building, north side and oppo-
site the Court House. 8-1-1-1

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office
on High Street, second door from First
National Bank. 8-1-1-1

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Belle-
fonte, Pa. 6-1-1-1-1

W. M. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Belle-
fonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Bearer's Build-
ing, Bellefonte Pa. 6-1-1-1-1

BLANCHARD, E. M. BLANCHARD,
E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
Allegheny street, Bellefonte Pa. 6-1-1-1-1

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Belle-
fonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of
Brother's House, next door to Centre County
Banking Co. 6-1-1-1-1

D. F. PORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Belle-
fonte, Pa. Special attention given to the
collection of claims. Office over Reynolds &
Co's Bank. 6-1-1-1-1

JOHN H. OYER, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS,
OYER, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attor-
neys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in
Garman's building, opposite Court House, 6-1-1-1-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at
Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor-
ner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank
7-1-1-1

STITZER & MAGER, Attorneys at Law. Of-
fice on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank,
Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English
or German. 6-1-1-1-1

JOHN I. LEWIN, Attorney-at-Law, Office
North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa.
Collections carefully attended to, and remit-
tances promptly made. 6-1-1-1-1

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Belle-
fonte, Pa. 6-1-1-1-1

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on High St. 6-1-1-1-1

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on
south side of Diamond, two doors above Gar-
man's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or
night. 6-1-1-1-1

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanent
office located in Bellefonte, and may be found
at all times at his office (and residence) in the
corner building, on Allegheny st., first door
North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store.
7-1-1-1

H. M. THORNTON, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to
day or night. Office at his drug store, in
Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer
in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet
articles, etc. 6-1-1-1-1

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A
graduate of the University of Pennsylvania,
having had an experience of over twenty years
in civil and military practice, offers his
professional services to the public.
Eg. Female Complaints and Chronic Dis-
eases made a specialty. 6-1-1-1-1

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed
the practice of Dentistry, and is now per-
manently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain
House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared
now to do work in the latest improved style.
7-1-1-1

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder
City, Colorado. Money loaned negotiated
at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-
annually as desired. Loans secured by first lien
on good real estate at one-half its actual value.
Commissions paid by borrower. Investments
made in first-class gold and silver mining prop-
erty. 6-1-1-1-1

Dr. E. I. KIER.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR—Hereby gives notice to
his old friends and the business community
generally that he has a good team of horses, and
that he is prepared at all times to deliver num-
ber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in
his line, to any part of the town or country.
Everything committed to his care, will be at-
tended to punctually. 4-1-1-1-1

Shaving Saloons.

M. E. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in
Basement of the Central House, Bellefonte
Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always
on hand. He guarantees a shave without the
pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair
Restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. WARM
AND COLD BATHS. 6-1-1-1

W. M. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR
DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Fel-
ty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
6-1-1-1

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE,
VERY CHEAP
Enquire at this office

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want B. I. Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Pamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in
good style as at any other Job Printing Es-
tablishment in the country, and at very moder-
ate prices, leave your orders at the above ad-
dress, where they will be attended to. Job
printing of every description done neatly,
cheaply and quickly.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DE-
scription, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots &
Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK &
SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phila. Agents
National Rubber Co. 23-45-11

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fix-
tures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa. I am now
prepared to furnish families with the best of
BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have
employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowl-
edged to be the best baker in town, to take
charge of the bakery, and at all times I will
strive to give entire satisfaction to my cus-
tomers. 6-1-1-1-1 A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best
BRETZELS in the county, and is able to sup-
ply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Or-
anges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and
everything good.

ICE CREAM!
An excellent ice cream saloon, also attached to
the bakery. Call and see. 6-1-1-1-1
ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST.

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on shortno-
tice, a full assortment of everything usually kept
in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention
given to preparing Physicians' prescriptions, and
milk recipes. 6-1-1-1-1

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence
on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive
prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.
6-1-1-1-1

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,
LEAF AND MANUFACTURERS

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

vs 21-17

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN,
BROOKER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in
all countries. No fees in advance. No charge
unless the patent is granted. No fees for mak-
ing preliminary examinations. No additional
fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing.
Special attention given to interference cases
before the Patent Office. Extensions before
Congress. Infringement suits in different states,
and all litigation pertaining to Inventions or
Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for
pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the
General Land Office shows 2,597,500 acres of
Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These
were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts.
Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by
registered letter. Where assignments are im-
perfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases presented before the
United States General Land Office and Depart-
ment of the Interior. Private land claims,
mining and pre-emption claims and homestead
cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war,
or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to
money from the government of which they have
no knowledge. Write full history of service,
high, and in good report. There is also an un-
finished house on the back end of the lot that
could be put in order and rented for seventy-
five dollars; the other would readily rent for
two hundred dollars.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded,
killed in the late war, however slightly, can
obtain a pension by addressing
Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before
the Supreme Court of the United States, the
Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims
Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted
in a separate manner, under the charge of
the same experienced parties employed by the
old firm. Prompt attention to all business en-
trusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We
desire to win success by deserving it. 44-11

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-11 WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a
simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove T.A.
ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leav-
ing the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also in-
structions for producing a luxuriant growth of
hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address
Ben. Vandell & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster
Street, N. Y. 8-30-4

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the
old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on All
hardware emporium, is re-opened for business.

DRUGS AND

Perfumeries, Dy

and everything usually kept

Prescriptions Carefully Comp

or night, and particular and prompt attention
live in the country. Store never closed to those
time. The undersigned hopes, by strict atten-
H. M. HE

Dry Goods.

HARPER

BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-
selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods

whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,
of every description, quality and price, for
sale cheaper than at any other establishment
of the kind in Central Penna.

Stories of Blitz.

At Exeter, England, in the early part of 1826, he was summoned before the Archbishop and Church Council, prior to a performance, and called upon to answer various charges of irreligion, and as being an idle, mischievous person. The council were not able to find him guilty, but he treated them to a gratuitous performance. He astonished the assembly by announcing that a watch, which he exhibited, would be transported to a cushion in the cathedral pulpit; and there it was found when a messenger went to search after it.

His first feat as a ventriloquist was in a dissecting room, whither he had been invited by a medical friend. The doctor, scalpel in hand, had made an incision in the body of a woman, to which she protested. "It is cruel to mutilate the remains of a woman," said the voice. "Yes," came from another body; "it is an outrage to thus abuse a woman." Doctor and students made a rush for the door, and it was only when the surgeon had frantically driven home in his carriage, taking Blitz with him, that the ventriloquist explained.

It is impossible to give more than a few of the many anecdotes which Signor Blitz himself has left of his long life and varied experience. Meeting Paganini, the violinist, during a visit to Glasgow, an infant's cry came from within the great Italian's fiddle.

"My God," said Paganini, "what is this?"

"You know whose child it is," said a female voice from a neighboring closet. The excited musician rushed to the closet, then back to his violin, and then turned to see Blitz laughing and to receive his explanation.

An Egyptian mummy was presented by the American Consul at Cairo to the Philadelphia museum. A crowd was one day about the case, and was startled by a voice from amid the multitudinous linen folds.

"Open the box! Open the box!" said the voice.

"Who are you?" asked one visitor, more venturesome than the rest.

"I'm a descendant of the Pharaohs," answered the voice.

"What do you want?"

"Ask yourself. Your confounded Yankee curiosity has waked me up from the sleep of ages. Open the box!"

"What's your name?"

"Signor Blitz," answered the voice, and the great ventriloquist made himself known.

The Signor, while in Nova Scotia, was approached by an orange woman with a basket of delicious fruit. He bought one for sixpence, and cutting it in two drew from the centre a golden sovereign. This performance was repeated with another orange, the old lady looking on in amazement. He was about to take another from her basket, when she snatched it away and vowed he should have no more sovereigns for a sixpence.

Introduced to a very solemn clergyman in Hartford, Conn., that gentleman abruptly denounced the Signor for performances which are dangerous to the welfare of mankind. Interrupting him, the Signor picked a pack of playing cards from the pocket of his ministerial coat, and withdrew a dice box and dice from his clerical hat. The Signor was troubled with no more orthodox objections from that gentleman.

In the old Sixth Street Market, Philadelphia, he bought a dozen eggs for 24 cents, from a stolid Dutchman. "Clear as water milt a veel-bucket, eh?" remarked the vender, as he handed them over. The Signor broke one, and there came peeping through the aperture first a feathered head, and then a whole canary bird which sang sweetly to the man of eggs.

The Signor's fun-making propensity seemed to have been irresistible, and found expression in all manner of startling ways and places. He made a negro cry out from within his trunk, on one occasion, and came very near being arrested as an Abolitionist. He made his horse talk, and the frightened hostler could not be induced to re-enter the stable. So the Signor was himself compelled to groom the animal. His favorite resort seems to have been in the market place, where he gave voice to chickens and pigs and fish, and even oysters, to the great confusion of the market people. But when he had his laugh the kind-hearted Professor never failed to make good any loss, direct or indirect, that his victim might have suffered. His benevolence was comprehensive, and it is said of him that he gave away half of what he made in charity. On the Island of St. John, however, an offer to give the poor the proceeds of one of his entertainments was refused by the village pastor. "What!" said the shepherd, "receive alms for the poor from a wizard—a bewitched hand? Oh, no; what spiritual grace would flow upon the objects in distress?"

Indian Runners.

A correspondent from the Sioux country writes:

This system of Indian runners seems to be understood. If important news is to be carried an Indian gorges himself with meat and takes a short nap, then mounts one of the fleetest of their ponies

and rushes along like wind until his horse requires food, when he nods a few times while his horse satisfies his hunger from the luxurious meadows, when the ride is resumed. The runner needs nothing for his pony and takes nothing for himself but his arrows and his blanket, and will, in the manner indicated, ride two or three days and nights, passing over sixty to one hundred miles in each twenty-four hours. When the nearest camp is reached his story is taken up by other Indians, and in like manner carried in every direction. The speed with which the news travels depends upon its importance; but in this way the Indians often beat the telegraph, and their first reports, if they come direct, are generally to be relied upon. The runner who brings great news is feasted from one tepee to another, and it is not until the story begins to grow old that he lets loose his imagination and adds to the original in order to keep up the interest in him as the bearer of great news. There are always volunteers, and frequently two or three will start for the same point; but the one that gets in last is bound to tell the biggest story, if he has to deny the statements of his rivals or cut his story out of the whole cloth in order to do so. Hence the conflicting reports.

How an Empress Eats.

When the hour for Queen Victoria's dinner arrives her guests assemble, and when she enters the room they all arise. She bows, and they all sit down again. The footman serves the dinner, and all is silent. Sometimes the Queen speaks, and whoever is spoken to acts like a good child, and speaks in return. Before the dessert is served she arises. The guests arise. They all bow, and the Queen goes out. Think of it! When the American cranberry sauce was served no one said it was good; when the beef is overdone no one can mention it. There is no wonder over the early peas, and no congratulations upon the tender new corn. No one at that English table could breathlessly watch the first cut into a watermelon; when it cracked no one could smile, and when it lay open, red-ripe, who could cry out that it was "lovely?" To eat at the Queen's table would be worse than having a stranger to dinner on Thanksgiving Day, and having eat the turkey as if it were an every-day fowl, make no special praise of its unusual tenderness.

When Mr. Coville left home at eight o'clock in the morning his hair was so ill that he could scarcely hold his head up, and the good man thought seriously of calling in a doctor. When Mr. Coville went home at eleven o'clock to get ready to take the train for the city where he was suddenly called, he was almost paralyzed with astonishment to observe William skimming over the pond at the rate of a mile in ninety seconds. It was a fine illustration of the recuperative force of youth, and Mr. Coville was so gratified with it that he was led to remark, "I guess that boy is well enough to lick"—a conclusion that harmonized admirably with the result.

A western newspaper has the following notice: "All notices of marriage, where no bride cake is sent, will be set up in small type and poked into an outlandish corner of the paper. Where a handsome cake is sent the notice will be put in a conspicuous place in large letters; when gloves or other bridal favors are added a piece of illustrative poetry will be given in addition. When, however, the editor attends the ceremony in person and kisses the bride, it will have special notice—very large type and the most appropriate poetry that can be begged, borrowed or stolen."

The skeleton of a cat walked into Ryan's store. Ryan seeing her, bawled out, "Mickey, didn't I tell ye a month ago to fade that cat a pound of mate a day until ye had 'er fat?" "You did; and I'm just after fading her a pound." "Has that cat ate a pound this morning?" "Yes, sir." "Shure, I think it's a lie you're telling. Bring me the scales. Now bring me the cat. The cat turned the scales at exactly one pound. "There, didn't I tell ye she had eaten a pound of mate this morning?" "All right, my boy; there's yer pound of mate; but where the devil's the cat?"

While a party of men were driving a well-tube in Royal Oak, Michigan, a few days ago, they struck a kind of soft stone about twelve inches thick, and after they had drilled through it an explosion took place like the report of a cannon, throwing the tools fully thirty feet in the air. The hole then began emitting sand and stones, some of which weighed twelve pounds, and afterwards sent out white sand and smoke for about nine hours.

The Democracy is not so much for "w-a-l" as it was. Congress made no appropriation for the army, and we cannot imagine what the Indians and Southern malcontents will do for amusement.

Compassionate Republicans will now endeavor to soothe their afflicted adversaries by reminding them in tones of sympathy that this Commission was their own invention.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE
BOND VALENTINE

COAL
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BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME
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LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

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Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
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Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's
STAR
PARLOR
ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of this reed instrument, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Pained Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music.

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male (or female) in every city in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,
H. W. ALLEGGER, J. T. H. McMURTRY,
C. F. BOWLBY, EDWARD FLATLEY,

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Clothing.

1877—1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit. To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for \$20.00

We will make good suits to order for \$21.00
We will make good suits to order for \$22.00
We will make good suits to order for \$23.00
We will make good suits to order for \$24.00
We will make good suits to order for \$25.00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.

We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.

Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale. Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

v5-4-4f

To the Working Class.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$1 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fire-side, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent profitable work, address GEORGE ELLISON & CO., Portland, Maine.
v5-5-ly

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GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.

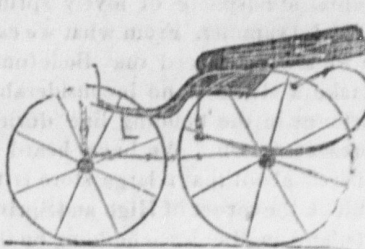
Prices reduced from 50 to 75 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address
CREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carriages.

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MILESBERG.

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BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS, ETC.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.

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FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates.

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLE, DEALERS IN

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OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Ranshard & McGeffer, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice.
v5-20-ly

Miscellaneous.

\$10 REWARD

will be paid to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the apprehension of the parties that broke the panel of the door that leads to the upper room of the Logan Fire Company's new building.
v5-11

Wm. B. RANKIN, President.

HOTEL

FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

—IN—

Snow Shoe City,

Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad Company, Bellefonte, Pa.

DANIEL RHODES, Gen. Supt.

9-7-ly

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. E. A. WILSON,

194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

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Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free: write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
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New paths marked out in health by that planet of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Cramped full of loose, new ideas, which are cheering to the sick, and intensely enticing to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the plagues of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already engulfed. By all means, find out all about it. It is for you. It's author, Dr. B. F. FORT, of 129 Lexington Avenue, New York, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character; hence his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His consultations are FREE to the sick everywhere. Write to him, and he will send you the book, and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by investing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. F. We wish to interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. The book itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Written in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were the physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and original ideas." One reader says: "I have found it to be one of the grandest works of the age." Another says: "I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Contents table free.

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of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG. Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no mother will object to placing it in the hands of her daughter. These Hand-Books are not private treatises, but are intended for general use. They are of great value to all nervous sufferers, BOTH men and women. EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

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ERADICATES ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the same results as COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, SINCE IT PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS AND IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

COMPLEXIONAL ELEMENTS are always obliterated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a "ROVETION" against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequalled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES), 60c and \$1.00.

S. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes. Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth St. N.Y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, C. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall, Decree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Miserva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constant Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

—Maryland farmers are doing their spring plowing.

—It will soon be time to clean up your yard. Don't you forget it.

—The answers to the problems in last week's REPUBLICAN will be given in our next issue. This week they were unavoidably crowded out.

—Valentines & Co. are receiving a large lot of white goods for the spring trade. Call and see them.

—Hayes don't smoke. When he does he will buy his cigars of Sechler & Co. It is the only place in town where a cigar is kept fit for a President.

—We advise the farmers of this county to begin to dig their plows out of the fence corners, preparatory to tilling the ground when spring sets in for certain.

—The latest slang phrase out is said to be "Button up your lip." If some of the profane and vulgar-talking boys on our streets had their lips "buttoned up," it might save them from making themselves a public nuisance.

—"Crimson balsam from love-wounded hearts," is the latest description of a kiss; not very good though when one lady kisses another. We are inclined to think that nine times out of ten it is not balsam from a love-wounded heart—not much.

—We understand that an effort is being made in the interest of our fellow townsman David M. Glenn, to obtain for him a suitable situation in the employ of the government. We heartily sympathize with the movement and trust that it will be successful. Dary is a good fellow.

—It is said that our batchelor Prothonotary took it so hard because his Batchelorship Tilden was not counted into the United States Presidency that he threatens to leave the M. E. church because the Reverend Miller prays for President Hayes. We think Aaron is reformed. How is it, Joe.

—We would recommend the new remedy of blue glass to restore the mental health of the editor of the *Watchman*, were it not for the fact that he is already so blue that the rays of the glass could not make an impression on him. This Hayes-y atmosphere has made him very blue.

—Miss Fannie Hayes, the daughter of President Hayes, who will occupy such a prominent place in Washington society for the next four years, is a very pretty brunette, of medium height, and a very fine figure, and is about nineteen years old. She is very bright and intelligent, a good conversationalist, and will make a decided sensation in society.

—David Johnston, late proprietor, or lessee, of the Brockerhoff House, stepped down and out yesterday. He has leased and will take immediate charge of a hotel in the oil region, situate in Elk City, Clarion county. It is said that Andy Brockerhoff is now running this machine here, but we will bet that the Bush House is one ahead this time.

—H. Herman, manager for Valentines & Co., has gone to Philadelphia and New York to purchase goods for spring sales. Many of the goods have arrived and are being placed upon the shelves while more are coming. Mr. Herman intends to purchase the best assortment of goods for the spring trade to be found in any store in town. Parties who have heretofore purchased their fine goods in the city can now be accommodated at Valentines. Call and see their new goods.

—If you want good groceries, the very best to be found in this town or anywhere else—the only place they can be got is at the famous grocery of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, made famous by a continuous course of fair dealing, and selling nothing but first-class goods. Whenever you buy an article at this store you can depend upon it being just as good as the market affords; and Sechler is one of those kind of men that if you shake the greenbacks at him you are going to get a bargain. Just try it once, and see it what we say is not true.

—Spring has opened, and although this is the month in which "Old Boreas" holds high carnival and sweeps along the main and through the mighty forests, yet it is a consolation, when we hear the sublime music of the furious wind, to know that the powerful blasts are blowing away the last remnants of hoary winter, in order to give place to the more congenial atmosphere of lovely spring and fruitful summer. From what we can learn we are convinced that Bellefonte will take a stride of no inconsiderable importance in the building line during the present season. We have heard it whispered about that a large store is to be built on the corner of High and Spring streets, and another large building on the corner of High and Water streets, and numerous dwelling houses in different parts of the town. Our public spirited men could not do better with their means than to adorn our streets with handsome dwellings, commodious stores and imposing public edifices. Such men give life, spirit, energy and *et cetera* to a town, not only increasing its trade and beautifying its thoroughfares, but give the means and power to the mechanic and laborer of every class to secure homes for themselves and a comfortable support for their families. We envy not the man who holds the key of his money-chest where his cou-pounds are securely locked to draw their annual interest; but we must admit that we are somewhat jealous of him who, by proper investment in building dwellings and other edifices, gives employment and consequent happiness to the laboring classes. The man of means who improves a town and extends the beneficent influences which labor always exerts in a community enshrines himself in the hearts of all good people—he becomes a monument of human kindness, and many a faithful prayer ascends for his temporal and eternal welfare from the hearthstone around which his liberal encouragement of industry has cast the glow of sunlight and happiness. Such a man is a benefactor of his race, while he who glows over his interest-drawing bonds with miserly delight, will receive the sentence of the unfaithful servant.

MARCH.—March is with us, the third month of the year, but with the Romans it was the first, and among some Latin Christian nations continued to mark the commencement of the year until the 19th century. The English legal year began on the 25th of March until the change of style in 1752. There is an old English and Scotch proverb that "March borrows three days of April, and they are ill."

"The first it shall be wind and wet; The next it shall be snow and sleet; The third it shall be ice a freeze, Sail gar the birds stick to the trees."

It is disputed whether these "borrowing days" are the last three in March or the first three in April. Dr. Jamison explains that when they were stormy March was said to borrow them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer.

—Happy Cal Wagner, and his troupe of Minstrels delighted a large audience at Washington Hall, last night. Cal is always immense, and did not disappoint his friends in the least on this occasion. He has a splendid quartette, whose songs were excellently chosen, and rendered with sweetness. His performers are all artists in their respective lines, and the show is the biggest thing we know of for the money. No stale or ambiguous jokes; nothing to cause a blush to mantle the cheeks of any, but everything is fresh and bears the mark of the mint. Cal is *not* *generis*—stands alone in his profession, at the top; is a free-born American citizen; has his likes and dislikes, and speaks "right out in meeting" whatever he thinks. —*Washington Dispatch*.

This troupe will visit Bellefonte Monday evening March 19th. See their advertisement in another column.

—Sechler & Co. have long been known as the most ingenious and implacable of advertisers. If you take the wings of the morning and the uttermost parts of Pennsylvania pierce, or lose thyself in the Bald Eagle ridges, out of which flows the Bald Eagle on its winding way to the sea, even there their fame has reached, and their groceries are eaten with a decided relish; and whenever some Nares or Hayes of the future reaches the North Pole and proceeds to cut his name on it in attestation of discovery, the chances are that he will find a copy of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN there chanting the praise of Sechler's famous grocery, in the Bush House block.

TO JUSTICES.—It should be understood by those who were elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, at the recent election, that they must send a notice of their acceptance to the Prothonotary of the county where they are chosen, inside of thirty days from the time the balloting took place. If this is not done their commissions will not be sent by the Governor.

—We have received a copy of the first number of the weekly edition of the *Philadelphia Times*. It is a large eight-page journal, and contains a great variety of interesting reading, upon all topics of the day, and presents a decidedly neat appearance typographically. It will form a creditable addition to the weekly press of the Quaker city.

—Howard Lingle spoils a gay little horse, with a gay little gal. How nice he looks; but, oh, he's a Democrat!

—April Fool's day and Easter fall on Sunday this year.

—Moving day is near at hand. We are glad we are not among the flitters.

—Hon. B. L. Hewitt, of Blair county, has been re-appointed Fish Commissioner by the Governor.

—All quiet at the court house, but the late defeated candidate for assistant burgess seems to have a pain —

—Ex-Sheriff Woodring declares that he has no confidence in anybody any more since Tilden "didn't make it." There is nothing like having a mind of your own. Stick to it, Daniel, if you do get into a den of Lyons.

—Last Wednesday a large party of boys were arrested and brought to town for disturbing a concert at Zion. They had a hearing and were admitted to bail.

—The young ladies of New Castle, this State, have signed a pledge not to marry any young man who drinks intoxicating liquors or uses tobacco. Where are our Bellefonte girls? There is a wide field open here for such an organization.

—Wonder how the Bellefonte Watchman will appreciate the first page of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN of last week. It's a severe dose for the Watchman, but lovely for the REPUBLICAN. Now Meek can feel like Tuten felt just after the election. It's tit for tat—*Couriersville Times*.

It is more "lat" than "tit," the proportion being about 8 to 7.

—It has just been discovered that all the marriage ceremonies performed in this State on Sunday, have been illegal and are consequently not binding, so says the act passed in 1777, lately discovered among the archives at Harrisburg. According to this discovery, there are thousands of people living in the State in open violation of the law.

—And now it has been discovered that all the marriages performed in this State on Sunday, since 1777, have been illegal and therefore are not binding, and all the married men in the State, who were "spliced" on Sunday, are immensely tickled over it. You see it gives them a powerful hold on the establishment. Red-hot arguments, with here and there a flat-iron or a bootjack introduced to add weight, will have no terrors for them in the future.

—Only three weeks intervene from now until the great annual pay day of Pennsylvania, the first of April, will be here, and we greatly fear that it will find a great many more unprepared to meet it than those who are prepared. It is like setting up a row of bricks on end so that each one in falling will strike its neighbor, so that when the first one starts to fall the whole row must go. So it is with men on that day, if one man fails to make his payment the man he owes must disappoint his creditor and so on *ad infinitum*. We sincerely hope that every man will consider himself the first man, and be prepared to meet his engagements.

—B. Y. Sitzer, of the Old Reliable Book Store, has just received his new stock of wall paper for the spring trade, also a new and attractive line of day and Sunday-school rewards, at bottom prices. Music books, the very latest; paper in boxes, from 15 cts. to \$1.00 per box; blank books, notes, drafts, receipts, deeds, bonds, mortgages, paper and envelopes, chromos, pictures and frames, mottoes, Bristol board, gold and silver paper, paper collars, cutlery, gold pens, daily and weekly papers, base balls and bats, combs, brushes, and a thousand other things, and selling at such panic prices as to enable the poorest to buy just what they need and want.

SCARCITY OF POTATOES.—The scarcity of potatoes, which has been growing more and more marked as the season advances, is not due to any desire to "corner" the market, but to the fact that the crop was a light one and the larger share of those on hand are held back for the spring planting. The potato-bug first and the drouth afterward played sad havoc with the crop, and the excessively cold weather of the winter has done much to injure the stock on hand. But the crop in Canada and Maine, reports assure us, was excellent, and shipments from those regions have commenced. The main trouble will be that they will be higher all the season and until a new crop, but beyond this advance there need be no fear.

—There are many persons of both sexes still out of employment, and not a few are reduced to absolute penury. Many housekeepers sensibly improve the present relaxation from the vigor of winter in disinfecting their premises. The very best way to do this, and the only way to do it effectually, is by the removal of decaying vegetable substances from cellars and the clearing away of rubbish from alleys and enclosures. This work would give employment to many persons now idle. The alternate freezing and thawing of snow and ice impregnated with foul matter releases noxious gases. Every refuse heap is a seed bed of disease, and is so to a much greater degree than people usually suspect. Long before the sense of smell is offended the bad air may be doing its work. Ventilation and disinfection should be practiced by all who recognize that prevention is better than cure.

—The time will soon be here for the new members of the Council to enter upon their duties, and we but reiterate the expressed views of the people, that retrenchment in the borough expenses shall be paramount to all other expedients, that an uninterrupted supply of water at all times is a necessity which the people must have; that the deficit in the water supply during the last four months has been due to incompetency or neglect, and we call upon the new Council to reform it. With such practical men as Messrs. Rhoads, Reynolds, and Shortlidge in the Council there is no reason why an incompetent committee for the water supply should be appointed. They are all practical men, and if they can't supervise means by which the supply shall be continuous, we don't know where to look for men who can. The time has come when the taxpayers are not disposed to pay a whole year's tax without getting a whole year's supply of water, and we don't blame them for it. It is no excuse for councilmen to neglect their duties because they hold and accept a gratuitous and thankless office, for they know all about it beforehand, and when no objection is made before election there should be none after. A faithful, unbiased discharge of the duties is incumbent upon them.

—Rev. R. Crittenden visited Hyner, Ritchie and Whetham the last Sabbath in February, in connection with Sunday-school work. An Institute is contemplated at Hyner this month. At Ritchie, after the sermon, a unanimous vote was given for the formation of a Bible class, and J. W. Johnson was chosen leader. At Whetham preaching was conducted in what used to be the bar room of the hotel at that point, and an hour before the time for services a number of persons were present to hear what Mr. C. had to say for his Master. Here a strong desire was expressed for the re-organization of the Sunday-school, and doubtless this will be effected in a few weeks. —*Clinton Republican*.

CROUP REMEDY.—Many mothers would like a quick and sure remedy in an emergency for the croup, which generally takes children unawares about midnight. The ear detects it by the hoarse wheeze or whistle in the throat. Always have at home some fresh lard. Give the child a teaspoonful warmed to the consistency of oil, but not hot. In a few minutes follow with another, until vomiting ensues. Bathe the feet in warm mustard water. Wring a flannel out of hot water and lay on across the chest, and lay a dry flannel over it; then wrap the child in a woolen blanket. In a short time it will perspire profusely, and you can enjoy your rest for the remainder of the night.

—The Bush House, under the excellent management of mine host, Frank D. McCollum, is now a success. It is a popular resort for the people, and the most popular hotel in town. The prices are low and the entertainment better than at any other hotel in Bellefonte, and our readers will be convinced of this fact by giving the house a trial. A new stable will be built, as soon as the weather will permit, for the entertainment of horses, which will be another inducement for those coming to town to stop there. We are glad to see live, enterprising men come to Bellefonte, and we regard Mr. McCollum as one entirely worthy of the confidence of our people.

—The Rev. T. M. Reese, the Methodist presiding elder of this conference district, closes his official term this month. He has for the last three years lived at Bellefonte, but will now have to leave us, which will be regretted by his many friends here. He is an able preacher, and we understand has had a standing call for some time to preach for a society in Wilkesbarre. The good wishes of the people will follow him.

—Mr. Charles Schroyer and wife have left Centre county for Wisconsin, where they intend to build a new house among strangers and strange scenes. We hope his new home may prove to be a perfect Eldorado; that he may prosper, grow rich and be happy, as no doubt he will. But we hope he will not forget old Centre and the friends he has left behind.

—At the last stated meeting of Constant Commandery No. 33, K. T., the following officers were elected for the ensuing Templar year: S. D. Gray, E. C.; Thos. A. Hicks, G.; Wm. McClellan, E. G.; Jno. P. Harris, Treasurer; Geo. B. Weaver, Recorder; Constant Curtin, D. Z. Kline, and S. T. Shugert, Trustees.

—Mr. Cox has removed his bakery from McCafferty's block, opposite the R. R. depot, to Bush's Arcade, in room lately occupied by Messrs. Bartley & Foucart. Mr. John Dawson is still with him as baker. The quality of his work is well known and appreciated. Give them a call at their new stand.

—Our old friend, Thomas Burnside, is a candidate for post-office honors. Quite a large number of Republicans have signed his petition. No doubt he would be a good and obliging officer.

—W. H. Miller and George Shealy are about to start a new boot and shoe shop at Jackson.

MARCH JURORS.—The following are the list of persons drawn as jurors for the second and third weeks of March:

SECOND WEEK OF MARCH.
G. G. Herlinger, merchant, Phillipsburg.
Johnathan Miller, farmer, Spring.
Michael Shaffer, farmer, Walker.
R. H. Duncan, merchant, Gregg.
Jas. Nixon, farmer, Walker.
John D. Alexander, farmer, Spring.
W. White, farmer, Burnside.
Josiah Neff, farmer, Potter.
John Conner, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Wm. Alexander, laborer, Gregg.
Thomas Bows, farmer, Liberty.
Russell Holt, laborer, Huston.
Peter Jordan, shoemaker, Potter.
Andrew Fetzer, farmer, Boggs.
Thomas J. Taylor, inn-keeper, Unionville.
Nelson Lucas, farmer, Spring.
Jonathan Weaver, farmer, Gregg.
Joe Eckley, farmer, Spring.
Robt. Hudson, saddler, Phillipsburg.
P. H. Bush, farmer, Union.
Wm. Rorer, farmer, Potter.
J. A. Hosterman, gentleman, Haines.
Jno. Uzels, inn-keeper, Snow Shoe.
B. F. Phillips, merchant, Haines.
J. A. Casanova, gentleman, Miles.
Wm. Lohr, farmer, Potter.
B. V. Brishin, saddler, Union.
John W. Shney, farmer, College.
John Harter, farmer, Marlinton.
Thos. Harper, farmer, Haines.
Joe Parson, shoemaker, Bellefonte.
Alex. McAfferty, laborer, Bellefonte.
Frank E. Bibb, druggist, Snow Shoe.
Elk Boney, farmer, Spring.
George Kerchline, farmer, Ferguson.

THIRD WEEK OF MARCH.
Daniel F. Welland, farmer, Harris.
Robert Gardner, farmer, Ferguson.
Joseph Shick, farmer, Milesburg.
Ellis Zimmerman, laborer, Boggs.
Geo. Young, laborer, Spring.
Sol. Kittinger, huckster, Haines.
Jas. Lee, coach maker, Potter.
Henry McKewen, farmer, Walker.
A. E. Clemson, blacksmith, Ferguson.
T. B. Hubert, farmer, Walker.
B. O. Deisinger, editor, Penn.
J. A. Casanova, gentleman, Phillipsburg.
Jacob Wolf, tailor, Harris.
Wm. Allen, gentleman, Harris.
Daniel Fleisher, farmer, Potter.
Jas. Alexander, farmer, Union.
Euse Arley, blacksmith, Marion.
Peter Kresler, laborer, Miles.
John K. Hosterman, farmer, Miles.
Adam Cronoble, farmer, Gregg.
P. B. Wilson, merchant, Bellefonte.
T. B. Stover, farmer, Harris.
J. C. Harper, student, Bellefonte.
Jas. Alexander, cabinet maker, Worth.
Perry Condo, blacksmith, Marion.
Samuel Stine, miller, Howard.
Samuel Bension, farmer, Marion.
John Stuber, lumberman, Miles.
Jno. H. Johnston, farmer, Ferguson.
J. C. Stover, farmer, Haines.
Harvey Hoy, farmer, Spring.
Jacob L. Cline, farmer, Ferguson.
Thos. Lohr, farmer, Walker.
F. P. Smith, mason, Bush.
Jas. Gussalus, farmer, Liberty.
John Wilson, farmer, Half Moon.

—Several gentlemen from Philadelphia visited Bellefonte last week for the purpose of inspecting the Reliance Machine Works, with a view of forming a joint stock company for the purpose of manufacturing knitting machines on a large scale. We understand that they were very favorably impressed with the new enterprise, and the preliminaries for forming the company were arranged, which will be finally consolidated this week. This will be good news for the people of this community, especially the employees of the shop, many of whom come here strangers and have made themselves very pleasant and agreeable during the short time they have been with us, among whom we make mention of Mr. B. F. Quimby, proprietor; Mr. Geo. W. Birchall, superintendent; Mr. John Deweer, shop foreman; and Messrs. Frank Broadbent, Harry Brinton, A. R. Stanger, C. F. Bond, James Reany, Harry Wilson, George Cooper, W. H. Lovet, Samuel Broshes, George Broadbent, and many others whose names we have not been able to learn. We have no doubt that our citizens will give all the encouragement within their means. We understand that so far Hon. A. G. Curtin and Adolph Loeb, Esq., are the principal stockholders of this place.

—A minister was telling a young lady who was about to become a bride that she must remember that man and wife are one. "Lord," she said, if you were under my father and mother's window when they are quarreling, you would think there were a dozen. And the reason is, my father insists on buying his clothing and such from J. Newman, Jr., the popular clothier on Alleghany street, who has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with the largest and best stock of gentlemen's wear ever brought to this county, and he is selling them at such low figures as to astonish everybody. His goods are all regular and well made, and he makes no misrepresentations. My father is right, and everybody should call on Newman, for he will please the most fastidious."

—For the information of our correspondent from Half Moon in last week's paper, we have made inquiry in regard to the payment of election officers by our county Commissioners. When the law required the township, county and state officers to be elected on the same day it required two days to make up the returns, and two days pay was allowed. The act of Assembly authorizing the election of these officers on the same day was repealed, and two elections have been held annually. The law does not authorize the Commissioners to pay election officers for more than one day, except the return judge, who is allowed an extra day and mileage. The Commissioners are acting under the law as Judge Orvis interprets it, and if our citizens want more pay for holding elections they must get an act of assembly passed authorizing it, as the Commissioners have no discretion in the matter.

—A handsome walnut case stereoscope with one dozen views all for one dollar and twenty-five cents, at Welch's cheap book and stationery store, No. 1, Humes' block. 10 21

—The Clinton Democrat says that searches made in Porter township after coal are creating a strong conviction in that vicinity that a vein of nickel is to be the upshot of this matter.

A convention of the axe makers of the United States was recently held in New York, at which Mr. J. Fearon Mann, of Bellefonte, delivered an address. The Manns have three factories—one at Mill Hall, one at Bellefonte and one at Reedsville, and the axes they manufacture have gained a world-wide celebrity.

—Many thousands of dollars has been spent in distributing, *free of charge*, sample bottles of BOEHRER'S GERMAN SYRUP to all parts of the country, to those who are suffering from coughs, asthma, hemorrhages, consumption, and other throat and lung diseases, that the afflicted might satisfy themselves that this remedy would save them from those fatal diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggists, J. Zellers & Son and F. Potts Green and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents. tt

MARRIED.

HOLT-WHITE.—At the residence of Capt. William White, of Burnside, on the 28th ult., by Rev. J. F. Craig, Mr. J. Oscar Holt, of Snow Shoe, to Miss Mattie E. White, all of Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

BETLEY.—On the 24th ult., at Jacksonville, this county, Lula Bell, infant daughter of Enos and Amelia Betley, aged 2 months and 6 days.

SMITH.—At Puseyville, Clearfield county, February 11, 1877, John H. Smith, in the 72nd year of his life.

Mr. Smith was a native of this county, born in Pennesville, and resided in Bellefonte a number of years. He is therefore known to a great many of our people. He was an earnest, consistent Christian, and had been a member of the Methodist church for twenty-five years, having been converted at Bellefonte under the preaching of the great revivalists, Toner and Bom. His unflinching trust in the God of his salvation was his great support in the hour of death. Not for a moment did his faith falter, and in conversation with his oldest son, Mr. William Smith, of Unionville, in speaking of his undying hope, said, when his strength was failing: "We will finish the conversation over there." "Over there!" What an unflinching trust in the promise of a future life these words of this dying Christian convey to us. We extend a hand of sympathy to those friends whose hearts are made desolate by this sad bereavement. It is true you were in a measure prepared for his departure—that you had seen his head silencing from year to year—his eyes gradually growing dim—and no doubt you had often felt that time's sands had nearly run out, and that he must soon leave you; but even with all these assurances, when the final dread parting comes what a desolation spreads itself over the heart. To know that the beloved and honored and good are no more; that he who had guided, protected and blessed, is forever gone; that his place is vacant, his voice hushed in perpetual silence, and the venerable form upon which you had so often gazed with delight is mouldering in the dust, will make your spirits sad and your homes lonely. Yet you are not as those who have no hope. You will catch the inspiration of his last words, and console yourselves with the reflection that you will meet him "over there."

Philadelphia Markets.

Saturday evening, March 10.
Business generally was quiet, more active today, but prices of the leading articles were without essential change. Cotton continues quiet. Petroleum was rather firmer. The demand for flour continues limited, both for export and home use, and prices favor buyers. In wheat there was rather more doing. Rye was unchanged. Corn was in better demand, and prices were rather firmer. Oats are in fair demand at full prices. In produce there was a fair business doing.

GRAIN.—In wheat there was no material change to notice. The market for 480 bushels, embracing Pennsylvania red at \$1.50; 50; Ohio do, good, at \$1.45; 50; Delaware amber at \$1.50; 50; Pennsylvania amber at \$1.50; 50; and western white at \$1.50; 50, as to quality.

Rye sells at 72¢ for southern and 70¢ for Pennsylvania, the latter rate f. o. b. 800 bushels sold on private terms.

Corn is firmer. Sales of 25,000 bushels, including Pennsylvania yellow at 54¢; 50; western yellow at 54¢; 50; high mixed ditto at 54¢; 50; and southern at 54¢; 50, and 5000 bushels sold, mixed, on private terms.

Oats are in fair demand at full prices, 10,000 bushels sold at 41¢ for white, and 37¢ for per bushel for mixed, and 38¢ for seed oats.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 14, 1877.
Trade moves sluggishly, and there is no transactions of importance to note.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is very quiet and slow—the demand is light and buyers easy. The prices are steady and we have no change to note.

CORN.—The demand for corn is slow and irregular, although buyers seem to take all quotations. Local freight to some points have been advanced, which tends to curtail shipments.

OATS.—The market for oats is unchanged. RYE.—No transactions of note.

HAY.—As the opening of spring approaches the offerings of hay are more liberal and prices accordingly tend downward.

POTATOES.—Potatoes are firmly held, although the market seems to be supplied.

APPLES.—Apples are in abundance and cheap. BUTTER.—Butter is scarce and high—25 to 30 cents per pound.

EGGS.—Eggs are in abundance and cheap. QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	\$1.25
Red wheat	1.25
Rye per bushel	.55
Corn, cob new	.45
Corn, shelled old	.45
Oats	.30
Clover seed	.30
Flour, retail per barrel	8.00
Flour, wholesale	7.75
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	\$15.00
Hay mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10.00
Short straw per ton	6.00
PLANTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	5.00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10.00
Provision Market.	
Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.	
Apples, dried, per pound	.25
Apples, per bush	3
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	.25
Beans, per quart	.15
Fresh butter, per pound	.25
Chickens, per piece	.20
Turkeys, per pound	.25
Chickens, per pound	.20
Hams, per pound	.12
Bacon, per pound	.12
Lard, per pound	.10
Eggs, per dozen	.20
Tallow, per pound	.10
Potatoes, per bush	\$1.25
Dried Beef	.25
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb.	.25
Cod Fish, bundles, per can	.12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	.12
Oranges, per doz.	.25
Lemons, per doz.	.25